

COMMUNITY LOCALS

This column is not for use in advertising any money-making program, fair, supper, party or sale...

David B. Shaumb who was on the sick list the first of this week, is again back on the job.

Charles (Tom) Shoemaker, who has been on the sick list for the past ten days, is improving.

Mrs. Sarah Roddy and Mrs. Charles Hemler, near Mt. St. Mary's College, were recent guests of Miss Mamie Hemler.

Miss Henrietta Doyle, of Westminster, has accepted a position as secretary with Allen F. Feaser, local contractor.

Let us have your sale for our Sale Register. It represents the best kind of short publicity.

Harry and Delmar Baumgardner, left last Saturday for a trip to New Orleans, La., and expect to be gone about ten days.

Mary Virginia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rohrbach, who has been critically ill, for several weeks still remains about the same.

Miss Nell Hess, of Baltimore, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Franklin Square Hospital, last Friday, is getting along nicely.

Walter A. Bower, who was operated on at Gettysburg Hospital, last week, for removal of stones from his left kidney, is reported to be getting along well.

Mrs. Lavina Fringer, chief operator at Taneytown, attended a C. & P. Telephone Conference held at the business office at Westminster, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Emanuel Wolf, of Harrisburg, Pa., is spending some time with her mother, Mrs. Laura Null at the home of Rev. and Mrs. T. W. Null, near Harney.

"Tol" Rogers, many years ago a resident of Taneytown district, died recently at his home near Woodbine. For a long while, he lived with D. Millard Shoemaker's family.

Ralph Eyer and Franklin Bowersox, attended the Pennsylvania Farm Show, at Harrisburg, Pa., on Tuesday of this week. About 70,000 people were in attendance on Tuesday.

Word was received here of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, who died at her home, Mt. Union, Pa., on Wednesday. Funeral services were held on Saturday morning at Mt. Union, Pa.

The Hesson-Snyder Post, American Legion, Taneytown, will hold an organization meeting, Friday (tonight,) in the Firemen's building. Visiting speakers. All ex-service men are expected to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle S. Ohler spent last Friday in Washington. Mrs. Ohler was the guest of Mrs. Edwin Dowling, while Mr. Ohler attended a Chevrolet sales meeting which was held at the May Flower Hotel.

George Mowbray, manager of Hershey's 5 and 10 cent store, Taneytown, died at a Washington Hospital, on Sunday at 11 A. M. Mr. Mowbray and family, resided at Thurmont. He was well liked by those in Taneytown who knew him.

Miss Eliza Birnie, of Washington, D. C., and Clotworthy Birnie, of Richmond, Va., visited their mother, Mrs. Geo. H. Birnie who has been very ill since Saturday, but is improving. Miss Marie Little, R. N., of Baltimore, is in attendance.

Rev. James Oosterling, D. D., of Baltimore, will be guest speaker, Sunday evening in the Lutheran Church, 7:30 P. M. Music by the Men's choir. Dr. Oosterling understands human nature and is a very interesting speaker. Come and hear him. Everybody welcome.

January 1936 kept up its record for severe weather by giving us another ten-inch snow, Saturday night and Sunday. But, a visitor to our office, on Saturday, said he heard a Spring bird, and that is encouraging. On Wednesday night there came a sudden drop in the temperature reading to below zero; the wind reaching storm proportions; roads were blocked, mail service greatly curtailed—decidedly the worst experience of the winter.

At the annual meeting of the Library Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Mrs. Mabel Sanders; Vice-Pres., Miss Ina Feaser; Sec'y, Miss Clara Bricker; Treas., Mr. Chas. Ridinger; Librarian, Miss Mary Alice Chenoweth; Asst. Librarian, Mrs. Harry E. Feaser; Board of Directors, Miss Amelia H. Annan, Miss Eleanor Birnie, Mrs. Ida Ashenfelter. The Association would be glad to have new members, dues 10c a month. There have been eight new books added to the Library recently and more will be purchased shortly. Library open every Saturday from 6:45 to 8:45.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

TANEYTOWN FARMERS' UNION

The History of the Organization Given at their Meeting.

The Taneytown Farmers' Union Co-operative Association, Inc., held their opening meeting Thursday evening, Jan. 23, in the Taneytown High School auditorium.

At the outset, we may decide Co-operative Association's and the Consumer Associations and Produce Association's.

The real birth of the Co-operative movement was a picturesque, even serio-comic episode. In the winter of 1843 there was, in consequence of a strike of the weavers followed by a lock-out of the Rochdale, Lancashire, flannel mills, a meeting of a number of the distressed operatives held.

Throughout Maryland, extreme cold and a varied catalogue of losses resulted, and the 19th. traffic victim since January 1 was reported. One man in Wicomico county was frozen to death. Allegany, Garrett and Washington counties reported below zero weather.

From this small beginning the co-operative societies of Great Britain have grown to a membership of nearly five million families.

Consumers' Co-operative Associations, outside of the examples of large industrial combines, or trusts, have never taken strong root in the United States or Canada.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ACTIVITIES.

The Taneytown Chamber of Commerce will hold its annual banquet on Monday evening, Jan. 27, at 6 o'clock at Sauble's Inn, at Taneytown.

The Taneytown Chamber of Commerce is a very active organization and has made some notable contributions to the business life of Taneytown.

The present membership of the Chamber of Commerce is about 90. It is expected that about two hundred guests will attend the banquet.

TANEYTOWN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Those who have the future growth of Taneytown actually in mind, must realize that a town can not grow by building factories, alone.

Right now, with a \$40,000 manufacturing plant coming, there is present also the demand in prospect for more houses, for workers who will be employed in it.

Taneytown has an abundance of building sites within its present limits, or adjacent thereto. This fact, along with co-operation on the part of its authorities in agreeing to lay water mains and open streets; together with public spirit for growth in population though inviting it to new homes for rent or sale, is Taneytown's present big opportunity.

HARNEY MAN DIES SUDDENLY.

Herman Snyder, Harney, an employee at the Gettysburg Rubber Plant, died from a heart attack, on Wednesday night, after his auto had become stranded in a snow drift.

He was employed on the night shift at the factory, and death was no doubt due to exertion over the car, the walk through the heavy snow and the severe cold and wind.

Funeral services will be held at the home in Harney, Saturday afternoon at 1:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Herbert Schmidt, pastor of Mt. Joy and Harney Lutheran Church. Interment in the Lutheran cemetery at Harney.

SNOW, STORM AND BELOW ZERO WEATHER.

Cause Widespread Suffering and Destruction of Property.

Sunday's snow was practically country-wide and in many sections developed to blizzard proportions. Up to Tuesday night 175 deaths had been reported, due to cold and traffic accidents.

The usual heavy fire loss, that accompanies high winds, was in evidence to the extent of several millions of dollars in property damage.

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Since the above was placed in type along came the below zero weather of Thursday, continuing on into today, Friday. The story is too long and too extensive in scope, to try to tell.

Immense damage was done by storm alone; roofs blown off; windows, and signs and temporary structures damaged; light and telephone poles down; and automobile wrecks and accidents too numerous to attempt to record.

Fires were also reported, due to overheated stoves, furnaces and chimneys, and numerous deaths due to cold and accident. All sorts of freeze-ups of plumbing, added to the total of misfortunes.

CARROLL'S 90th. BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED.

Carroll County's 90th. birthday was very well celebrated by the Carroll County Society of Baltimore city at its 17th. annual dinner at the Southern Hotel, on Monday night the 20th.

One hundred and fifty three persons attended. Nathan L. Smith was the toastmaster. He first introduced Mrs. Frank T. Myers, President of the Children's Aid Society who told the Society what her organization was doing.

Baltimore \$2826.48, Allegany \$2000.00, Washington 1404.49, Frederick 1215.00, Harford 722.00, Carroll 517.95, Cecil 501.85.

The amount from Carroll was \$27,93 less than for 1934, since organized efforts have been made in the State to control tuberculosis, the death rate has decreased almost two-thirds.

The two plays by the Westminster players were very well received, the acting, scenery, and general set up was of such high type that these plays will be long remembered.

Little Master Howard Wayne Peck, age 8, of Silver Run, has a poem in the February issue of Child Life, which is on the news stands the 25th. of January.

REDUCED TELEPHONE RATES.

The negotiations between the Public Service Commission and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, that have been in progress for some time, were concluded, on Monday.

As a result, a new schedule of rates will be submitted by the Company in a few days that will call for reductions to telephone users throughout Maryland, amounting to over \$500,000 per annum.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY, NEXT.

Dr. Leroy L. Hartman, Columbia University Scientist, is reported to have released, free of charge to the dental profession, a formula that will make the filling of teeth painless.

MARYLAND FARMERS REPORT

Results from Convention held in Baltimore.

Organized farmers of Maryland will have one of their busiest years in 1936, judging from the program of activity outlined at the annual meeting of the state farm bureau at Baltimore last week.

The delegates agreed that their own organizations in Maryland, including county farm bureaus and co-operative marketing and purchasing units, needed considerable strengthening.

In the national field, Maryland farmers asked for an immediate program of substitution to the AAA and urged that processing taxes be returned only where definite proof could be given that the tax had not already been passed on.

Harry H. Nuttle, of Caroline county, was re-elected president, Wilbert Smith, of Frederick, was chosen vice-president, and C. E. Wise was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

CONFIDENCE IN ADS.

The public places its confidence in newspaper advertising. This is conclusively shown in the results of a survey just completed by Charles A. Stech, consumer and advertising research specialist.

Of more than 5,000 persons questioned, 85 percent favored newspapers in answer to the question: "Which do you usually consider more reliable, statements given out by men elected to public office or advertisements in your newspapers?"

Other interesting results disclosed that 91 percent of the housewives questioned feel that advertisements make newspapers more interesting.

Christmas Seal campaign, is not so good by comparison with other northern tier counties. Here it is. Amount of sales in 1935—

CHRISTMAS SEAL SALES.

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Table with 2 columns: County, Sales Amount. Baltimore: \$2826.48, Allegany: \$2000.00, Washington: 1404.49, Frederick: 1215.00, Harford: 722.00, Carroll: 517.95, Cecil: 501.85.

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POEM BY SILVER RUN CHILD.

Little Master Howard Wayne Peck, age 8, of Silver Run, has a poem in the February issue of Child Life, which is on the news stands the 25th. of January.

The snow is falling all around, It falls on trees and ground, It falls softly during the night And makes a blanket all of white.

ANNUAL BALL IN LITTLESTOWN.

Littlestown will celebrate a Presidential birthday ball, in keeping with the nation wide program for the benefit of infantile paralysis sufferers.

L. B. Fink, postmaster, who is general chairman, announces his committee from each of the civic and fraternal organizations of town. The Charleston Ramblers have been engaged.

KING GEORGE DEAD.

King George, of England, died on Monday night after four days illness from bronchial catarrh accompanied by heart weakness, aged 70 years. He was a greatly beloved King, and had reigned nearly 26 years over 450,000,000 people. He was automatically succeeded by the Prince of Wales, 41 years of age, who will be known as King Edward, the VIII, first bachelor King of England in 176 years.

THE SOLDIER BONUS IS NOW ASSURED.

To be paid by an issue of Baby Bonds, next June.

The Senate, on Monday passed the Soldier bonus bill 74 to 16, and amended the House bill by providing the means of payment. Beginning next June 15, veterans can cash their bonds at local postoffices, or can hold them and draw 3 percent interest on them, until 1945.

The House majority of 356 to 59, that preceded the Senate vote, showed that it made but little difference whether the President's known opposition to the bill reached the veto stage, or not.

The bond issue provision failed to include the ways and means of financing the bonds, leaving that to be threshed out by finance committees, in joint session, before the final approval of the amended bill.

The payment of the bonus has been foreshadowed by other events, as sure to come now, instead of in 1945. The many heavy expenditures through the new deal measures and projects, made it impossible to keep on denying the claims of the war veterans, especially with a National election coming along in November.

The House, on Wednesday passed the revised bill, 346 to 59, and at once passed it on to the President, with the confidence that both branches could easily override a veto.

PROCEEDINGS ORPHANS' COURT.

Monday, January 20, 1936—Vernon E. Myers and Murray B. Myers, executors of Augustus H. Myers, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the Court issued an order nisi.

Hattie V. Straudsburg, administrator of Edward A. Straudsburg, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Edward H. Brown, executor of Wm James Brown, deceased, received order to sell stock.

Mary E. Brothers, administratrix of William Franklin Barnes, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Michael E. Walsh, administrator of George Richter, deceased, settled his first and final account, and received order to transfer certificate.

Tuesday, January 21, 1936—John W. Shoemaker, administrator of Talbott Rogers, deceased, returned inventory of personal property, settled his first and final account and received order to transfer certificate.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Raymond F. Nicholas and Alverta D. McCleaf, York, Pa. Gilbert Davidson and Evelyn Miller, Hampstead, Md. J. O. Roberts and Mabel M. Maisel, Baltimore, Md.

NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS.

The dominant non-Christian religions of the world today are Confucianism and Taoism in China and surrounding countries (18.3 percent of the world's population.) Hinduism in India (12.8 percent), Buddhism in the Far East (8.4 percent), Mohammediism (9.7 percent), and Shintoism in Japan (1.5 percent.)

WINTER CARE OF AUTOS.

Precautions that will eliminate the hardship and inconvenience of winter motor failure are listed by the Keystone Automobile Club of Maryland in a timely bulletin issued today.

WHO ARE PHYSICIANS?

Very likely you are one. Commonly, we regard a physician as one qualified to treat diseases of body or mind, in order to effect cures or to relieve suffering.

Our bad habits, are ills; our wrong acts are due frequently to a diseased mentality; and both of these may be cured by ourselves, as a physician who cures himself. Likewise, we become ill through our contacts with people—with germ carriers.

While keeping the car in shape for cold weather, it is advisable to remember that defects in safety factors will continue to develop, and that frequent checking and adjustments are necessary for safe driving.

We refuse to get excited if the world is going to the dogs, as so many predict, that is something for the dogs to worry about.—Washington Post.

FARM PLANS REJECTED

Sent Back to Committee with Objections Stated.

The plan of the administration to push through a new measure to replace the AAA, proceeded actively several days this week, centering around what was called "Soil Conservation" and "the economic use of land" that would largely control the tillage of land, the whole to be under control of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The plan soon met with criticism and operations from many sources, many of which came from dairy farmers, and from others who saw difficulties in the operation of the bill, as prepared, as well as called for many doubts as to "constitutionality."

The objections of the dairy farmers' representatives is, that under the bill the growers of wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco would be paid bounties for turning land into pasture or wood land, and want to be assured of the uses to which this land would be put; for instance, cattle might be raised and the dairy business injured.

Senator Smith wants cotton growing to be unrestricted; to lower tariff walls, revise foreign trade and protect cotton growers by pegging the price of their cotton in the home market through Federal crop loans.

Statistics gathered in the major cities of the country show the National Capital to be near the top in number of accidents involving motor vehicles. These have grown to such proportion that the newspapers are waging constant warfare in an effort to reduce the loss of life and property.

AN EIGHT-POINT PLEDGE.

Recognizing these facts, the Washington Star, which has been particularly vigorous in its attack on the problem, is publishing a pledge for the signature of the motorist, in which he agrees "to drive at moderate speed in my own proper traffic lane or on my own side of the road; not to pass cars or other vehicles on curves or hills; to stop at signs; not to jump traffic lights; to be particularly watchful for pedestrians stepping into traffic from parked cars or from behind parked cars; always to hand-signal showing intention of turning left, right or stopping, and not to leave curb without looking and giving a signal; to refrain from reckless driving; to be fair to other drivers in all respects."

The eight points are nothing more than common-sense, but it might help all of us to read them over once again each time that we slip behind the wheel no matter whether we are going to the corner store, or on a trip to another town.

RANDOM THOUGHTS

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THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

Member Md. Press Association.

Published every Friday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

G. A. ARNOLD, Pres. D. J. HESSON, V. P. W. F. BRICKER, Sec. M. ROSS FAIR. C. L. STONESIFER, REV. L. B. HAFER P. B. ENGLAII, Editor and Manager.

General subscription rate \$1.00 a year; 6 months, 50c; 3 months, 30c. Subscriptions to 8th, 9th, Pacific Coast, \$1.50; to Canada, \$2.00. Advance payment is desired in all cases.

The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid. ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th. Pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

All articles on this page are either original or property credited. This has always been a fixed rule with this office, and we suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.

The publication in The Record of clipped editorials does not necessarily mean that such editorials are indorsed by The Record. In many instances they are published in order to show varying opinions on public topics.

Entered as Second Class matter in the Postoffice at Taneytown, Md., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1936.

OUR REAL SUPREME COURT.

The real Supreme Court in the United States, is public opinion, as to which, all of us have—or the chance to have—part in the making. And this is a thought, not so much to boast of, as to be seriously considered over.

When this country was in the making stage; building up a governmental structure based on a delegated democracy; defining National and state's rights; providing for vote by ballot, giving to all certain inalienable rights, it is reasonable to suppose that consideration for growth in the future was given most careful consideration.

But, it is becoming a big question now, whether, in the light of this present day future, the vision of the founders of our government envisioned anything near like what "we the people" represents now, either in quality or quantity.

The offered freedom and individual rights granted to mere American citizenship—as was then defined for us so liberally—seems now to have turned out to be freedom and rights that represent actual peril. "The people" of America today can not be graded as were "the people" of the days of the birth of our Nation.

For instance, take New York City—or any very large city. What would a real analysis of its voting population show? In New York, there are many of the best people in the world. But, there also many of the worst. There are those as intelligent, honest and patriotic, as were the original ones; and there are many of the rankest criminals. There are still true Americans, but many who care nothing whatever for what we, in the best sense, consider true American.

And yet, all of these alike, have votes. All make up our sovereign "we the people," and our real Supreme Court. So, when we say, New York City gave a certain candidate a majority of a few hundred thousands of votes, we can well ask the question—What kind of people, gave this majority?

We are paying the cost of too great liberality in admitting to our shores, more people, without considering carefully enough what kind of voters they may become, and what influence they may inject into the great body politic of America—into this great Supreme Court of ours that hands down its verdicts every two and four years—and to and for, what purpose?

THE GROWTH OF NATIONS. A MENACE.

Not long ago, The Record editorially mentioned the growing needs of various nations, in order to provide room for their increasing populations, as a possible cause for future wars. And now, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Germany, has made a statement to the same effect.

He points out that a Nation's concern for its people, is a most natural one, if it wants to live as a nation. He points out that some countries have more colonies than they know what to do with, and that Germany must, sooner or later, acquire more territory—must demand more.

Unfortunately, it is hardly possible for a Nation to buy territory, as an individual may buy a farm or an estate. Naturally, in such a case—Germany, for instance—might want to buy more territory contiguous to her own borders; or at least, have choice in the matter location.

Such territory might not be for sale by the present owners; or a sale of this kind might be objected to by some other nation that has special reasons for not wanting Germany to get possession of it. Perhaps, a lot of territory might be had, at a price, that would be wholly undesirable for expansion purposes.

So, the difficulty in buying territory that a Nation needs, leads up to taking it by force—to war. One can not afford to pass unfavorable judgment on other nations for wanting to find homes for expanded populations, without very mature consideration.

In this country, we have the rule of taking possession of lands by condemnation and arbitration proceedings—as in cases of railroad rights of way or in the extension of the limits of a city. Our laws hold that even individual ownership and desire to continue it, must not stand as a bar to greater public good.

Something like this, we think, must be established to cover the needs of nations. If we are not ready for International arbitration—and apparently, we are not, in the light of the practical failure of the League of Nations pact—then we might as well make up our minds to look out for boiler explosions of a world-wide character and effect.

PAYING "THE BONUS" A VERY NATURAL RESULT.

Only a few years ago there was a considerable following in both political parties, against paying the soldier bonus—now. This opposition has almost entirely disappeared, and for the most natural of reasons—natural, on the basis of politics, as well of justice.

The course of the Administration in the past two years, leaves no other tenable conclusion. This situation may not have been intended, but it has arrived. Vetoing the bonus, in order that dozens of other avenues for the lavish expenditure of money may be kept open, is a play-out policy.

It has been the policy of Congress to attempt to bring relief to producers of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, hogs. The NRA was intended to boost prices in order to benefit all classes of business and employees. All over the country, jobs have been "made" that did not urgently exist, save as a means of distributing money through governmental borrowing in order that governmental spending might follow.

This orgy of spending could not have been continued without directly discrediting the beneficiaries of the soldier bonus. These beneficiaries have been put off and argued against, to the limit. They have long had a right to "their say" before many others who have been having pay wished on them in a certain sort of benevolent fairy god-father manner.

There is no use now in wondering where the money is to come from. It must come, from somewhere, and if the whole course of past events have led up to a bigger problem, the World War boys are not at fault for the course. There is the old saying about worrying over "spilled milk" that exactly applies, so far as they are concerned.

WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID.

Washington—(IPS)—In handing down its AAA decision, the Supreme Court sought to clarify misinterpretations and misunderstandings about its own place in the scheme of government.

The result was a diminution of serious talk in high quarters about enactment of laws which would restrict the power of the Court to pass on the constitutionality of acts of Congress. The justices may have had that in mind, too, when they wrote the decision invalidating the AAA, for their opinion said:

"We approach (this) decision with a sense of our grave responsibility to render judgment in accordance with the principles established for the governance of all three branches of the government.

"There should be no misunderstanding as to the functions of this court in such a case. It is sometimes said that the court assumes a power to overrule or control the action of the people's representatives. This is a misconception.

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the land ordained and established by the people. All legislation must conform to the principles it lays down. When an act of Congress is appropriately challenged in the courts as not conforming to the constitutional mandate the judicial branch of the government has only one duty—to lay the article of the Constitution which is invoked beside the statute which is challenged and to decide whether the latter squares with the former.

"All the court does, or can do, is to announce its considered judgment upon the question. The only power it has, if such it may be called, is the power of judgment. This court neither approves nor condemns any legislative policy. Its delicate and difficult office is to ascertain and declare whether the legislation is in accordance with, or in the contravention of, the provisions of the Constitution; and, having done that, its duty ends."—Industrial Press Service.

WHAT IS A LIBERAL?

The self-styled "liberals" in Washington are off again, making three times as much noise as their numerical strength justifies and shouting to the heavens that only they can save the nation from perdition.

They crop up every election year. They bellow like a herd of gored bulls. They forget facts and figures, and any intelligent reasoning, just so they'll have an argument. They want inflation, lower taxes, greater expenditures—in short, an impractical Utopia.

Just what are they, anyhow? Webster says they should be; "Broad-minded; free from bigotry; friendly to suggestions, or experiments, or reform."

They do welcome experiments. But can anyone contend that the average man who calls himself a liberal, without any qualification, is broad-minded and free from bigotry? There are, of course, some honest liberals who fit the definition. Outstanding, however, are the many who contend, without even being willing to listen to reason, that they alone are for "human rights" and those who disagree with them about anything must, therefore, favor "property rights" and nothing else.

Historically, the United States has been liberal. The very form of the government was something new. Significantly, though, it wasn't the self-styled liberals—who run for office as Republicans or Democrats because that is the only way they can get in—who have been responsible for the United States' progress since its inception.

That credit must go to the great mass of sober, thinking people who estimate the consequences of action and who even won't be misled by a tag approved by a calculating politician.—Industrial Press.

WINE—WHISKY—WELFARE.

This newspaper does not, and never will, hold a brief for the consumption or manufacture of any form of alcoholic drink. It does not accept the fallacy that moderation, so called, offers the right solution to the problem of intemperance.

It does recognize, however, that there are degrees of evil. Tobacco, for instance, is a narcotic but heroin is more insidious. There is, therefore, some force in the plea recently made by Joseph H. Choate, former director of the Federal Alcohol Administration, that "where wine is consumed, little or no spirits are drunk." He was arguing in favor of an increased production of American light wines on the assumption that this would give a boost to agriculture.

Unfortunately for Mr. Choate's argument the false appetite for liquor in America runs traditionally and unmistakably to potent spirits. And recent statistics show wine decreasing and whisky increasing in favor. Basically, of course, there is no case for either beverage.

Wine may be less deleterious than whisky. If in their present state of thinking people feel the necessity for alcohol, vineyards seem preferable to distilleries. But more wine drinking will never solve the farm problem on the drink problem any more than whisky consumption cuts down the roll of those on relief.—Christian Science Monitor.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Dairying is the most important agricultural industry in the United States.

In recent years, sales of dairy products have amounted to about 25 percent of the cash income of all agriculture. And in 1934, the cash income from dairying was higher than the combined cash income from wheat and cotton. It was almost as high as the combined cash income from hogs, cattle and calves, a part of which is represented by dairy cattle.

It is an interesting fact that American dairy farmers have been among the most progressive of all farm groups in forming and supporting cooperative organizations. In the great eastern area, for example, dairy farmers are served by a pioneer co-op, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

In other areas, large and strong dairy co-operatives are helping to bring better times to the farmer. The pre-eminent place of dairying in the agricultural set-up is not entirely due, of course, to the success of dairy co-operatives—but those organizations have done and are doing a mighty important work in behalf of their members and the public at large.—News Review.

Careful for Bride

A Hungarian trosses consists of 13 pillows, nine with linen and nine with silk covers; three mattresses, five richly embroidered sheets, three bed covers, 30 shirts, 27 blouses, 12 silk kerchiefs, 12 scarfs and a dress for baking bread. On the wedding day everything is loaded high on a cart and driven through the whole village, so that all can admire.

Easter Island Has Many Puzzling Stone Images

For centuries explorers who have touched the shores of Easter Island have stood in bewildered awe before the huge stone images of hideous men which stand, remnants of a mysterious people, not far from the Pacific coast of the island.

The images are roughly chiseled from lava quarried on the island, which lies several thousand miles off the west coast of South America. Some of the faces with their large noses and long pointed chins are still part of the rock in the quarry—left there for some reason at which we can only guess, writes a correspondent in the Washington Star.

Of the people who made them we know very little. They can scarcely be called artists, for the images are poorly made and show only a childish skill, with great heads out of all proportion to those we are now familiar with.

But these people had a strange culture of their own, for in the small stone houses scattered over the little island are symbols which seem to be part of a written language. The symbols have not been deciphered, but they indicate an ancient culture on this far-away island.

Another question which baffles modern students of the problem is how the immense and heavy images were carried from the inland quarries to their present location on vaulted foundations near the shore.

Cuckoo Selects Nest of

Other Bird to Lay Eggs

In appearance the cuckoo is much like the sparrow hawk or kestrel, and just as most of the smaller birds will attack a hawk when they see it in the air, so will they attack the cuckoo when it shows itself.

The cuckoo has kept a secret for thousands of years. From earliest records, notes a writer in Tit-Bits Magazine, going back to the ancient Greeks, it was thought that she laid her egg upon the ground, picked it up in her beak, carried it to the selected nest and dropped it in, but investigation proves that the cuckoo lays her egg directly into the nest.

When the female cuckoo is ready to lay, she will sit on a perch almost motionless for half an hour to six hours, and this corresponds to the time that any other bird would sit on the nest before laying. Then she glides down to the selected nest, for during the previous days she has carefully watched the owners. She wastes no time, but goes quickly to it, stealing one of the eggs. Holding this in her beak, she moves her body on to the nest, lays her own egg in the place of the one removed, and flies off with the stolen egg. This is devoured, sometimes while she is flying away, but more often when she reaches a convenient perch.

Castle Romantic Relic

A romantic relic of the Middle Ages is the so-called Weherhaus of Hagenwil, near Amriswil and Romanshorn, Lake of Constance, Switzerland. Its massive walls rise boldly out of the placid water surrounding it. Here one finds gloomy cells, cozy parlors, guest chambers with fine old furniture, and in particular one cool, many-windowed apartment in which the high-backed chairs still surround the long table as in the days when the monks of St. Gall occupied the place. This interesting little chateau was built about 1220, and came into the possession of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Gall in 1264.

State Has Four National Parks

California is the only state having four national parks. Each has some outstanding feature, all are in mountainous country. The northernmost one, Lassen Volcanic National park, encloses Mt. Lassen, the only active volcano in the United States. Directly east of San Francisco are the great valley and granite domes of Yosemite National park, deep in the Sierras. Farther south are Sequoia and General Grant National parks, preserving giant sequoias and redwoods.

Bear Sucks Up Ants

When the black bear of India finds an ant-hill it takes but a few minutes to tear up the hard, cemented clay and lay the deep galleries bare; then putting its gutta-percha muzzle to the mouths of each gallery, it draws such a blast of air through them that the industrious laboring ants are sucked into its gullet in drifts. Afterwards the bear digs right down to the royal chamber, licks up the bloated queen, and goes on its way.

Many Languages Used

There are 2,796 languages used by the 2,000,000,000 inhabitants of this earth. Chinese leads in popularity, with a variety of dialects, as the mother tongue of 475,000,000 persons, and English rates second with 224,995,500. Then follow in order Hindustani and the other Indian languages, Russian and dialects, Japanese, Spanish, German, French, Portuguese, Javanese, Italian and Arabic.

People of Gaspe Peninsula

The people who live on the Gaspe peninsula are the descendants of the early traders and fishermen who arrived from France shortly after the country had been discovered, of Channel Islanders who settled on the coast in the early days of the new colony, of Loyalists who came from the United States, of Acadians who were exiled from their country, of English, Irish and Scotch immigrants.

All Insurance Policies in the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF CARROLL COUNTY are now

non-assessable.

Westminster, Md., January 11th, 1936.

At a recent meeting of our Board of Directors, a Resolution was adopted amending our By-Laws, thereby abolishing the contingent liability clause from our policy contracts. Since that time this action of our Board has been approved and endorsed by the State Insurance Commissioner. Our policies are, therefore, now strictly non-assessable and this same ruling applies to all policies outstanding and in force as well.

For further information see—

GEO. A. ARNOLD, Agent
TANEYTOWN, MD.

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February 6th and 8th, 1936

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COLD and
FEVER
first day
HEADACHES
in 30 minutes



LIQUID TABLETS
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MATHIAS
MEMORIALS
ERECTED EVERYWHERE

MONUMENTS-HEADSTONES-MARKERS
IN NEW APPROPRIATE DESIGNS
ALWAYS ON DISPLAY
WESTMINSTER, MD.
"See what you buy"

New Ways With CORN



THE day has passed for the intelligent housewife when a can of corn was just a can of corn. She knows enough now to look at the label, and select the style of corn best suited to the dish she has in mind. She knows that creamy style corn is scraped from the cob, making a milky mixture, and that this is good for soups and cooked dishes. She knows that whole grain corn is cut from the cob in individual kernels and prefers it for succotash or served plain as a vegetable. She may even know that roasting ears of corn are now vacuum packed, four to a can, and that this corn has extremely small cobs and large deep sweet kernels. All she has to do with the ears is to heat them from three to five minutes in boiling water.

Recent Recipes

The next thing for her to know is some good recipes for corn dishes. Here are two recent ones in which whole grain canned corn should be used. Both are quantity recipes.

Corn Salad: Marinate the contents of three 12-ounce cans whole kernel corn and one and a half cups grated or finely-chopped raw carrot in one cup French dressing for an hour or so in the refrigerator. Add one cup shredded ripe olives, and serve in a nest of lettuce. Serves twenty-four.

Corn Fritters: Chop contents of one 10½-ounce can whole kernel yellow Bantam corn, or put through a food chopper. Add two well-beaten eggs and one-fourth cup milk. Then add two-thirds cup flour, one teaspoon salt and one-half teaspoon baking powder. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat or drippings in a skillet and brown on both sides. Good served with chicken. Makes sixteen.*

Election of Directors

The annual election of a Board of Seven Directors of The Detour Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the bank, on Saturday, January 25th, 1936, between the hours of 1:00 and 2:00 o'clock, P. M.

DAVID B. REIFSNIDER,
Cashier.

1-10-3t

RAT-SNAP KILLS RATS

Also mice, roaches and beetles. One package proves this. RATSNAP comes in cakes. They eat it without any bait. Doesn't matter how much other kinds of food is around. Apply it 1st, 4th, and 7th. day and cut each cake in 80 pieces place it where the vermin is seen to run.

25c size—1 cake—enough for Pantry, Kitchen or Cellar.
35c size—2 cakes—for Chicken House, Coops, or small buildings.

Papka & Zuelke, Campbell, Minn., say they "tried a 5-cake package and did wonders. Will most certainly make short work of them after Rat-Snap gets on the ground.

Sold by

GARNER'S HARDWARE STORE.

REINDOLLAR'S HARDWARE

STORE.

Taneytown, Md.



BEANS

Are Busy These Cold Days

DO you know beans? Do you know, for instance, that there are two general types of canned pork and beans? One type is baked in ovens and called baked beans. In the other type the baking is omitted, and the beans are cooked in the can after it is sealed.

There are also two or three different types of sauce. Some beans are packed plain. Others with tomato sauce. Some are packed without pork as a so-called "vegetarian" product. Look at the labels and select the kind you like best.

Then there are canned lima beans. Podding raw limas is a hard, time-consuming job. Housewives want to avoid it. Even right in the raw lima bean season, many of them buy canned limas to save this labor.

For Winter Warmth

At this season of the year, this good nourishing vegetable is in great demand because it helps those who eat it to resist the cold. Of course if you know beans, you know how to prepare them for the table, but here's a recent recipe for lima beans.

Then there are canned lima beans. Podding raw limas is a hard, time-consuming job. Housewives want to avoid it. Even right in the raw lima bean season, many of them buy canned limas to save this labor.

Stringless Beans in Cheese Sauce: Drain the contents of a No. 2 can stringless beans and spread out in a shallow baking dish. Make a white sauce of three tablespoons butter, two and a fourth tablespoons flour, two-thirds cup liquor from the beans, two-thirds cup water and two-thirds cup evaporated milk. Season to taste with salt and pepper, add two-thirds cup grated cheese and stir until melted. Pour over beans. Cover with buttered crumbs and brown in hot oven. Serves six.*

The
best time to
buy needed
printing is
NOW

Longest, Shortest Days

Governed by Leap Year

Under the present calendar the longest day may be either June 21 or June 22, says an authority in the Indianapolis News. In the year preceding a leap year the longest day is June 22, while in other years, it is June 21. The shortest day in the year may be either December 21, or December 22. It is December 22 in all years except leap years, when it is December 21. The longest and shortest days in the year are determined by the summer and winter solstices, the exact time of which is determined by mathematical calculation. The solstices are when the sun is at its greatest declination, either north or south. For instance, the summer solstice is the time at which the sun reaches its farthest point in its swing northward from the equator, and accordingly marks the longest day. The year consists of approximately 365 1/4 days, and the solstices fluctuate because of the fractional day each year, which is adjusted by leap years. The longest and shortest days differ in length from the days immediately preceding and following them only by a fraction of a minute.

Ancient Memorials Mark

Certain Parts of China

Wherever one goes in China he sees evidence that China is an old, very old country. In the heart of Hangchow there are tombs and memorials so ancient that the weather of the centuries has worn the stone statues and carvings to smooth surfaces. In the country are disintegrating walls enclosing what were once rich estates and imposing buildings, the ruins of which are overgrown with semi-tropical jungle.

The "coffin houses" along the paths in the hills, where repose the remains of the departed awaiting an auspicious day for burial, are in better condition than are houses of the living. These mausoleums, writes Mason Warner in the Chicago Tribune, are rows of 12 to 20 attached buildings, 10 to 12 feet high, each having one room, with space for either one or two coffins. Sometimes the burl of husband or wife is postponed until the death of the survivor, and that occasions the waiting of one for the other in the coffin house.

For the peace of the departed soul and the good luck of the surviving members of the family, a day when all the elements of nature are in harmony in relation to the departed one must be chosen by a learned geomancer for interment in the earth. That is always difficult, for what would be a lucky day for one son might bring disaster for a corpse to wait five, ten, or twenty years for burial. Very rich families have been known to wait fifty years for the right day.

Skyscrapers Need Solid Base

Skyscrapers in New York city are built in two clusters, one on the lower tip of Manhattan Island and the other about four miles uptown near the middle of the island. The reason for this is the presence of bed-rock near the surface on both these portions of the island to form solid foundations for these huge structures. The ground between these two points was once a big marsh, since filled in and covered with buildings of lesser height and weight. It is unsafe for the tall ones, which are inclined to settle because of unstable foundations.

Dog Latin

The phrase dog Latin dates from 1770 or thereabout. It was used by Lord Hailes in his "Ancient Scottish Poems," published in 1770: "The alternate lines are composed of shreds of the breviary mixed with what we call 'dog Latin' and the French, Latin de cuisine." Vulgar Latin, the everyday speech of the Roman, was as different from the Latin of Cicero as every-day English is from the English of Milton, Macaulay, or Ruskin. The Latinization of non-Latin words is dog Latin.—Literary Digest.

Wait in Vain for Bride

After 2,500 years the Samaritans of Palestine, the last of the tribes of Israel, are nearly extinct owing to a dearth of women for generations. As they cannot marry outside of their tribe, men often reach old age before a girl is born and betrothed to them. Today, in Nabulus, these white-haired men can be seen going about with their future brides, infants whom they cannot marry for at least 10 years.—Collier's Weekly.

KILLS RATS

mice, roaches and beetles—that's RAT-SNAP, the old reliable rodent destroyer. Comes in cakes. They eat it without any bait. Doesn't matter how much other kinds of food is around. Apply it 1st, 4th, and 7th. day and cut each cake in 80 pieces, place it where the vermin is seen to run.

25c size—1 cake—enough for Pantry, Kitchen or Cellar.
35c size—2 cakes—for Chicken House, Coops, or small buildings.

R. M. Dempsey, Limestone, N. Y., says "Rat-Snap certainly does the work. It was well worth \$10.00 to get rid of the Rats and Mice in my own house."

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**GARNER'S HARDWARE STORE.
REINDOLLAR'S HARDWARE
STORE.**
Taneytown, Md.

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Let the 1936 Ford V-8 Truck prove itself on YOUR job without cost or obligation to you!

ONE "on-the-job" test will tell you more about the Ford V-8 Truck for 1936 than a thousand sales claims. That's why this test was developed. It makes you the sole judge of Ford V-8 performance, dependability and economy.

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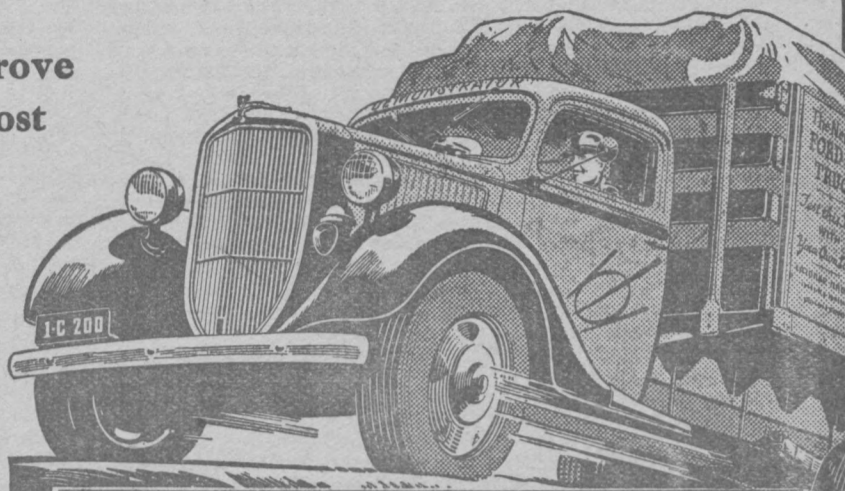
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THE FORD V-8 TRUCK GIVES YOU:

80 HORSEPOWER V-8 ENGINE—downdraft carburetion—exhaust valve seat inserts—improved crankcase ventilation.

IMPROVED COOLING—with larger, 19-in. fan—exhaust type hood louvers—radiator of flat tube and fin construction.

STRONGER FULL-FLOATING REAR AXLE—heavier shafts, new cone locks between shaft bolts and wheel hub.

FULL TORQUE-TUBE DRIVE—with radius rods for positive axle and wheel alignments, longer tire wear, surer braking.

RIB-COOLED BRAKES—self-centering shoes, reinforced cast alloy non-scoring drums.

NEW NEEDLE ROLLER BEARINGS for universal joints.

HEAVY-DUTY CLUTCH—centriforce action increases capacity from 100% to 400% at high engine speeds—large diameter plates for long life—pedal pressure reduced 25% at starting and shifting speeds.

EXTRA HEAVY DUTY FRAME—high carbon pressed steel, with full channel depth cross members.

CORRECT LOAD DISTRIBUTION—more room in cab—more loading space ahead of rear axle.

GREATLY REDUCED MAINTENANCE with low cost engine and parts exchange plan.

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FIND REMNANTS OF ANCIENT MONSTERS

Devonian Age Beasts Lived 40,000,000 Years Ago.

Madison, Wis.—Strange skeletal remnants of monsters existing 40,000,000 ago have been collected for the University of Wisconsin geological museum from Devonian rock scattered along Milwaukee county park roads by WPA workers.

Gilbert O. Raasch, curator, learning that WPA workmen deepening the Milwaukee river to prevent floods, were digging out rock of the Devonian age, or the "age of fishes," obtained hundreds of specimens on the project site and along the roads where the rock from it was distributed. His finds included remains of scales from the ancient sluggish water beasts, segments of cutting bones which served them as teeth, parts of fin and dorsal spines and portions of the hard skull plates which armored the first backboneed animals known to the world.

Retreat of the Devonian sea some 40,000,000 years ago left imbedded in the last Wisconsin rock formation to be laid down the remains of the dominating water life of the period comprising some forty varieties of fish animals, according to geological interpretations explained by Raasch. The large size attained by some of the animals is demonstrated by a reconstructed skull in a Buffalo museum which is large enough for a man to crawl through its jaws, he said.

Specimens of this interesting geological period first were uncovered years ago when a company found that the rock—a water lime—was a natural cement, but the university failed to obtain any of them before changing production methods resulted in abandonment of the digging 30 years ago.

Fish Heavily Armored.
Many of the Devonian fish were heavy and sluggish with head and forebody heavily armored, the remainder covered with thick scales, Raasch said. The larger ones must have fed on those smaller, since little other food apparently was available.

The Devonian sea probably covered much of Wisconsin, extending farther inland than Milwaukee, Raasch said. The age was termed Devonian because it was first studied from deposits unearthed at Devonshire, England. Several widely scattered deposits are known in North America.

Deposits from the Silurian period, immediately preceding the Devonian, also have been found in Milwaukee county, near Wauwatosa, where specimens of coral, shellfish and trilobites have been picked up.

"Black" Lightning Theory Upset by Camera Views

Phoenix, Ariz.—Photographs of "black" lightning, phenomenon which has puzzled scientists, may upset a frequently given explanation, according to Norman G. Wallace, amateur photographer, noted for camera studies of desert scenes.

Basing his interpretation upon pictures which show vivid flashes of "black" and ordinary, or white, lightning side by side, Wallace believed the former might be a distinct type of electrical phenomena.

A suggested explanation that black lightning is merely an illusion resulting from too intense light reversing silver images of photographic plates, fails to account for "black" feeder lines on lightning pictures, while the central flashes register white, Wallace said. Additionally, white flashes frequently may be photographed immediately preceding and following the "black" flashes, or sometimes caught side by side with the black.

The phenomena is said to occur most frequently in Arizona desert storms.

Non-Inflammable Tree Developed by Botanist

Los Angeles.—Creeping vines that won't burn, growing in a tiny botanical garden in San Fernando valley, offered federal forestry experts a possible answer to southern California's annual fire hazard.

Non-combustible trees, growing 30 feet high, have been developed by Dr. Arthur D. Houghton, internationally noted botanist, after years of experimenting in an effort to grow a natural fire curtain around fire-ravaged brushlands.

The trees have been attacked with every kind of inflammable temptation, from matches and kerosene to blow-torches, and have failed to show a spark of interest.

Doctor Houghton has interbred plants from all parts of the world in his effort to get a non-combustible tree.

Tutors Provided Free at Vermont University

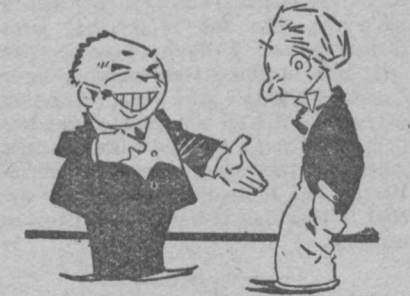
Burlington, Vt.—A free tutorial bureau to aid students having difficulties with their studies has been established at the University of Vermont.

The tutorial bureau, named the Mortar Board, is the women's senior honorary society. Although the tutoring is free to students, the tutors are paid 25 cents an hour by the society.

Find Prehistoric Needles

Moscow.—Prehistoric knitting needles, five-teeth combs and spoons of mammoth bone have been found in an ancient settlement near Obdorsk, northern Siberia, by an expedition sent out by the Institute of Anthropology and Ethnography of the Academy of Science. The expedition excavated 12,000 articles of pottery and bone.

NOTHING ON HIM



Mr. Newrich—Yes, sir, I started in life a barefoot boy.
Mr. Oldfam—I, too, was born without shoes.

In a Coma

Sam had gotten to school barely on time. He was scarcely in his seat when the teacher said: "Sam, stand up. Do you understand the meaning of punctuation?"
Sam—Well, I was on time, wasn't I?—Washington Post.

Gayety Marks Ancestors' Memorials With Chinese

Ancestor worship prevails in China, along with Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism. Custom provides for markers on the graves for identification purposes only. In every Chinese home, however, there is a tablet or shrine which contains the two ancestral names of the father and mother, carved on wood or written on paper, and before these incense is burned daily.

On a certain day, says a correspondent in the Chicago Tribune, the graves are visited by surviving relatives on a sort of festive occasion, partaking of the spirit of Easter, and to the children are imparted reverence and love for their own families.

Much productive land is occupied by these many graves, but every available foot of that remaining is made to produce. A primitive man-pushed plow or one pulled by a carabao (water buffalo) is the only visible agricultural implement. Treadmills to lift the water from one rice paddy to another are operated by four or five persons. Men and women stand alongside each other and trudge the long dreary day to turn the wheels, many of the women crippled with cruelly bound small feet, and most of the time there is enough of a breeze blowing to turn the water wheels without human labor. Not a windmill is permitted, because of superstitious fear of offending the wind and water spirits.

Gold in California

The first discovery of gold in California was in 1842 near the San Fernando mission near Los Angeles. No real importance was attached to the discovery until February 9, 1848, when the daughter of James W. Marshall, the overseer of a mill owned by John A. Sutter, found a piece of nugget in a mill race on a branch of the Sacramento river near Colusa. This discovery started the gold rush to California. James W. Marshall died old, alone and almost penniless in a mountain saloon.

Symptoms of Hysteria

Hysteria, a morbid state of the nervous system, produces a variety of symptoms, including high fever, which closely resemble those of organic diseases and are difficult to diagnose, writes No. 10,375, State penitentiary, Deer Lodge, Montana, in Collier's Weekly. Some time ago a man, afflicted with recurring spells, was operated on—over a period of years—by five different surgeons who were convinced by his condition that he had appendicitis.

A Question of Title

"After another season," said Farmer Cornstossel, "I guess we'll have a chef for the summer boarders."
"What's a chef?" asked Mrs. Cornstossel.
"A chef is a man with a big enough vocabulary to give the soup a different name every day."—Washington Star.

That Works Out

"Daddy, why don't you buy grandma an air rifle for her birthday next week?"
"An air rifle? Grandma doesn't want an air rifle?"
"I know, but you know how good she is about lending her things."

Difficult to Trace Back

Ancestry of the Bulldog

Because of his English origin, the bulldog is frequently called the English bulldog, but the official and correct name for him is simply "bulldog." As with most breeds, it is extremely difficult to trace back the origin of the bulldog. When the Romans invaded England in the early centuries, one of the things they wrote about was that the country was nearly overrun with large, ferocious dogs with perpetually snarling faces. These probably were mastiffs, and could be called the ancestors of the later bulldog, says a writer in the New York Herald Tribune.

The name first appears in print in the early part of the Sixteenth century in England. The name clearly indicated just what the bulldog was used for, that is, the ancient sport, so-called, of bull-baiting. However, the cruelty of this sport caused parliament in the Seventeenth century to issue an edict prohibiting these spectacles, and from then on the bulldog lost its popularity. In fact, it was the impression at that time that he was good for only one use, that of bull-baiting, and the breeding was practically discontinued when it was prohibited by law. The breed became almost extinct, and yet it can be truly said that the good qualities of the bulldog were not really appreciated until he ceased to be bred for bull-baiting. Then, and only then, he came to be loved for himself alone, for he was then, as he is now, despite his sour expression, an ideal pet, especially for children.

Nova Scotia Discovered 3 Times

Nova Scotia, the Atlantic province of Canada, claims three discoverers. John Cabot landed on Cape Breton island in 1497, decided he was the discoverer and claimed it for Henry VII of England. Jean Denys, a Frenchman, touched on it in 1506 and thought that he had discovered it. In 1524 Jean Verrazzano, a Florentine under the commission of Francis I of France, came across it and claimed it for his patron. In fact, he claimed the entire American coastline from Nova Scotia to the Carolinas, and "all the regions beyond." Although there is no proof, there is everything of a convincing nature to make fairly definite that Leif Ericson, the adventurous Viking, discovered Nova Scotia away back in 1000.

Lost Tooth? Oh, No!

Little John came in from recess with one of his front teeth missing. "Well," exclaimed the teacher, "I see you have lost your tooth."
"Oh, no," replied the child earnestly, "I have it in my pocket."—Indianapolis News.

Proper Language

Visitor—Is your son who has just graduated from college a help to you on the farm?
Farmer—Yes. If it wasn't for him the language which I addresses to the livestock would be turrible ongrammatic.—Pathfinder Magazine.

There's ZZZ

"I see as how the total of alphabetical giv-mint units has now reached 81."
"How kin that be?"
"Huh?"
"There's only 26 letters."

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WE BUY CALVES EVERY
WEDNESDAY BEFORE
11 O'CLOCK

Lucky Strike Cigarettes 29c can
Chuck Roast 15c lb
3 lbs Mince Meat for 25c
Ribbed Roast 14c lb
Round Steak 17c lb
Porterhouse Steak 17c lb
Sirloin Steak 17c lb

Shredded Coconut 11c lb.

100-lb bag Coal 48c
No. 10 can Syrup 47c

10-lb. bag Sugar 45c

100 lb. bag Sugar \$4.49

4 lbs Raisins for 25c
6-month Auto Batteries \$3.98
12-month Auto Batteries \$4.98
18-month Auto Batteries \$5.98
9 lbs Soup Beans for 25c
Beaver Plaster Board 2 1/2c per ft
25-lb bag Fine Salt 29c
50-lb Bag Fine Salt 49c
50-lb Bag Coarse Salt 45c
100-lb Bag Coarse Salt 69c
140-lb Bag Coarse Salt 98c
5-gal can Roof Paint for 98c
28-Ga. Galvanized Roofing
1 1/2-in. Corrugated \$3.50 sq
2-V Galv. Roofing \$3.50 sq
3-V Galv. Roofing \$3.75 sq
5-V Galv. Roofing \$4.00 sq
29-Ga. Galv. Roofing \$3.60 sq
29-ga. Copper Bearing Roofing \$3.75 sq

Boys' Union Suits 48c
Men's Winter Union Suits 75c
Women's Union Suits 48c

Men's Rubber Boots \$1.98 pr.

Flannelette Bloomers 20c pr
Flannelette Night Gowns 75c
10-lb Bag Hominy 25c
10-lb bag Corn Meal 25c

8x10 Glass doz. 39c

Sweaters 98c each
Large Kow Kare 79c
Auto Batteries (Traded) \$1.98
7 Cans Pork and Beans for 25c
12-lb Bag Flour 33c
24-lb Bag Flour 65c
48-lb Bag Flour \$1.29
Alarm Clocks 89c
Plow Shares 39c
Landscape 79c
Mould Boards \$2.89

Gasoline 8c gal.

Kerosene 6c gal
3 Cans Mackerel for 25c
Bed Mattresses \$3.98
Wash Boards 29c
Women's Bloomers 39c pair
Leather Halters 98c
Dynamite 9c stick
Fuel Oil 6c gal
2-lb Box Cocoa for 11c
1-ly Roofing 69c roll
2-ly Roofing 98c roll
3-ly Roofing \$1.25 roll
3 lbs Chocolate Drops for 25c
No. 1 Steel Traps \$1.48 doz
Wood Stoves 98c

Coal Stoves \$4.98

Oil House Heaters \$27.50
Pepper 11c lb
Brooms 15c each
Seven-Day Coffee 19c lb
3 lbs Fig Bars 25c
3 lbs Animal Crackers 25c

1-lb box Crackers for 9c

2-lb Box Crackers for 17c
3-lb Coffee for 25c
4 Big Bars Chocolate for 25c
Men's Shirts 33c
Boscul Coffee 25c can
Cheese 15c lb
12-lb Bag Pillsbury Flour 62c
24-lb Bag Pillsbury Flour \$1.19
100-lb bag Cracked Corn \$1.45
Corn Feed Meal \$1.55 bag
Middlings, 100 lb bag \$1.25
Oats Chips 55c 100 lb bag
Molasses Feed 69c bag
Gluten Feed \$2.10 bag
Cottonseed Meal \$1.50 bag
Lynseed Meal \$1.75 bag
Laying Mash \$1.95 bag
Scratch Feed \$1.75 bag
Meat Scrap \$2.39 bag
Barley Chop \$1.45 bag
Alfalfa Meal \$1.45 bag
Brewers' Grains \$1.35 per 100 lbs
Sugar Beet Pulp \$1.90 bag
Peanut Meal \$1.45 bag
Pig and Hog Meal \$1.90 bag

Hog Tankage \$1.75 bag

Calf Meal 98c bushel in bags
Oats 39c bushel in bags
Distiller's Grains 79c 100 lbs
Soy Bean Meal \$1.85 bag
Baled Straw 60c 100 lbs

Baled Hay 50c per 100 lbs

Peat Moss \$1.60 bale
Front Quarter Beef 10c lb
Hind Quarter Beef 14c lb
Men's Overalls 69c pr

PHONES—
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New Windsor 65T

16% Dairy Feed \$1.10 bag
20% Dairy Feed \$1.50 bag
Oatmeal \$2.85 bag
Red Clover Seed 18c lb
Alfalfa Seed 16c lb
Alsike Seed 22c lb
1 lb Pkg Lard 14c
5-lb Pail Lard 70c
10-lb Pail Lard \$1.40
25-lb Can Lard \$3.25
50-lb Can Lard \$6.50
Norwood Coffee 28c lb

The Medford Grocery Co.

DAVID BAILE, President.
Medford, Maryland

CORRESPONDENCE

Latest Items of Local News Furnished By Our Regular Staff of Writers

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted.

FEESERSBURG.

We had a real blizzard on Sunday—Sleet, snow and wind. It seems like a western snow storm before night-fall. The snow plough was active, electric and telephone linemen attended to the fallen wires, and restored light when we were mourning the dimness of one kerosene lamp for three rooms and lack of communication with fellows who couldn't get over the roads; but to the eye all out doors was beautiful—everything weighted with soft ermine.

Altho' we considered the weather too inclement to venture out on Sunday, there were 27 persons in attendance at Mt. Union S. S., under the leadership of Frank P. Bohn, and C. E. Service followed. Miss Ruth Reifsnider, presiding.

On Sunday at 11 A. M., while sitting by our own fireside we attended service at the Lutheran Church in Frederick, and after the opening devotional heard Rev. Amos J. Traver install some church officers, and speak to the children on "Making bad-better" and preached a good sermon on "The first Miracle," heard it all perhaps more distinctly than if in the auditorium. Isn't that the latest miracle?

The school bus from Keysville couldn't make it round on Monday, and Hobson Grove School had a holiday too though we didn't see any pupils in tears because they couldn't get to school; but everything was in working order on Tuesday morning if it did take an extra hour to reach the school house.

Some of our neighbors attended the funeral of Daniel Crabbs at his sons home, near Taneytown on Tuesday afternoon.

The relatives of D. Milton Feeser, deceased on Saturday received notice of the death of his wife, Margaret Smith Feeser, who passed away last Thursday night at the home of her sister, Mrs. Sarah Dosh in Baltimore. She was a native of Littlestown, and a life-long member of the Lutheran Church there; but she had been in failing health a number of years. Her body was returned to the home of her brother, Samuel Smith, in Littlestown where the funeral service was held on Sunday afternoon and interment made in Mt. Carmel cemetery of that town.

Thro the storm on Sunday the county ambulance conveyed, Mrs. Louise McKinney Dixon to a Baltimore hospital, where she was operated upon at once. Her sister, Mrs. Melvin Boston remained near her until Tuesday.

Mumps linger around and hinder some birthday parties, coasting, etc. Miss Catherine Crumbacker is the latest victim in our town.

Miss Oneda Keefey, Union Bridge, spent the week-end with the Birelys where they were all comfortably snowed in together.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Miller visited his father in Detour, on Sunday and couldn't return until the fallen electric poles were removed from across the highway, near Keymar.

Last Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Smith moved from the property at Walden Hall in Middleburg, to the Alexander farm, near Baust Church where he will take hold of the work.

The concert given in Walden Hall, last Wednesday evening by Happy Johnny and Handsome Bob of radio acquaintance was well attended and the profits were for the benefit of town lighting.

Thanks, Mr. Editor, for giving us a story by Sarah Ware Bassett. The title, "Shifting Sands," is beguiling when one knows 'tis another of her Cape Cod stories, which are clear, wholesome, and amusing. A friend gave us her "Turning Tide" at Christmas, that we have just read, and love the descriptions of sea, cape and character. We shall clip these chapters and when completed will have another of Miss Bassett's works.

The past week we remembered the birthday of Gen. Robert Lee, a great soldier and Christian gentleman born Jan. 19 1807; and the well loved song of Stephen C. Foster, two men who best the earth each in his own way; while we sorrowed for the passing of King George V of England—a beloved ruler; and Rudyard Kipling, if he had never written anything but the poem L'envoi 'twould be worth while.

LINWOOD.

We are sorry to report that Rev. J. L. Bowman is still unable to leave the Memorial Hospital in Johnstown, Pa. We wish for him a speedy recovery. In his absence Rev. L. H. Brumbaugh of Westminster, will fill the pulpit this Sunday evening. Rev. Brumbaugh was a former pastor of the Linwood Brethren Church and we feel sure his many friends will be glad to hear him.

Mrs. L. U. Messler is visiting friends in Baltimore. Sterling Spielman, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Spielman.

Harry Reese, Sr., Harry Reese, Jr., and Marshall Senseney motored to Harrisburg, on Tuesday and attended the big fair held at that place. Miss Janette Warfield, of Frederick, is spending some time with her sister Mrs. Claude Etzler.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Roof and daughter, Louise, attended the lecture on Tuesday evening at the Lyric, Baltimore by Dr. Toyohiko Kayawa, Japanese Christian preacher and social worker.

WESTMINSTER.

Mr. Meyles Sharrer, Pennsylvania Avenue passed away Sunday morning in the Md. General Hospital. He was 56 years of age and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Nellie Reese Sharrer; one daughter, Mrs. Guy Neudecker, his mother and one grandson, Phillip T. Neudecker, all of Westminster and a number of half-brothers and sisters. Mr. Sharrer and his son-in-law have been in the grocery business for eleven years. His funeral took place on Thursday and was in charge of his pastor, Rev. J. E. MacDonald, interment was made in St. John's (Leister's) cemetery.

Rev. Nevin E. Smith the newly elected pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, preached his introductory sermon last Sabbath morning. Sermon subject "A Work to Do." Despite the snow and ice a large number of his parishioners were out to welcome him. On Tuesday night Rev. Smith met the members of the Consistory at the parsonage, Bond St. The following officers were elected for the coming year as follows: Frank T. Butler, Vice pres; Frank Leidy, Secretary; Chas. R. Foutz, Treasurer; J. Thomas Anders, financial secretary; W. Marker, elder and Frank T. Myers, alternate.

The Leadership Training Class of Grace Lutheran Sunday School held their second meeting in the junior room, Tuesday night. The text used is "How shall I learn to Teach Religion." The class numbers about twenty and gives promise of being most helpful. The associate pastor, Rev. J. Hess Belt is the instructor.

Mrs. Sue Lippy, Pennsylvania Ave., suffered a third stroke of paralysis on Sunday night. Her condition is considered serious.

Mrs. Rebecca Brown, Pennsylvania Avenue, was found dead in her home, Tuesday morning by her neighbor Mrs. Cummings. Apoplexy was the cause of her death. Funeral services were held at Harvey Bankard and Sons funeral home. Rev. C. B. Rebert was in charge of the services.

The local Kiwanians observed the international anniversary of Kiwanis at their weekly meeting last evening at Gilbert's Inn. The speaker for the occasion was G. Frank Young, of Baltimore Club. A number of members of the Baltimore Club made their attendance here last night. The party included: Pres., William Wooden; Dan O'Neill, Secretary and Joseph G. McCallister and George Zorn. Truman B. Cash had as his guest, Pax Bingham, the new assistant at Murphy's Store; and the Rev. Nevin Smith the new pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, was a guest. Secretary J. Albert Mitten read a letter from Kiwanis International, Chicago, stating that the picture of the Christmas party to the kiddies would be carried in the Christmas issue of the Kiwanis magazine. Paul Kuhns, chairman of the auditing committee, made the yearly report. Theodore F. Brown was awarded the weekly prize. It was learned that Kiwanis International will be organized January 21, 1915 and during the 21 years 1858 clubs have been organized.

KEYMAR.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lowman and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Garber, of Liberty spent Monday with Mrs. Anna Lowman and children.

Rev. and Mrs. Brown, of Taneytown were recent visitors at the Galt home.

Miss Lula Birely, of this place, spent Sunday evening at Mrs. Anna Sharrett's, Mrs. Maude Krise, of Taneytown spent Monday evening at the same place.

Herman Saylor, of Washington, D. C., spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Saylor.

Mrs. Clara Miller, of Detour, spent Wednesday with her sister, Mrs. Upton Mehring.

Miss Madeline Dern and sister, Erma, of Sykesville, spent Wednesday with their aunt, Mrs. Bessie Mehring.

Mr. and Mrs. William Albough and daughter, of Thurmont, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Fogle.

Etta May Staub has started back to school after being out several weeks with pink eye.

Guy Warren's school bus did not travel Monday owing to the drifted snow.

Sliding on the south-end of town is the latest sport.

Mrs. Robert Galt is still under the doctors care.

The mercury took a sudden tumble this evening (Wednesday) with prospects of more snow.

UNIONTOWN.

Last Saturday afternoon, Noah Selby, of Taneytown who died on Thursday from the effects of a fall down stairs, was brought to the Church of God here and his pastor, Rev. J. H. Hoch held funeral service. Burial in the Hill cemetery.

Saturday morning, Jan. 18, Benton Flater our oldest citizen died in his 92nd year. His funeral was held in the M. P. Church, Monday morning. Services held by his pastor, Rev. Walter H. Stone, assisted by Rev. Orin Garner. Burial in M. P. cemetery.

Palbearers, Wm. Robinson, Wm. Wright, Charles Simpson, M. D. Smith, B. L. and Guy Cookson.

Mrs. Martha P. Hollenberry widow of the late John C. Hollenberry died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Robinson, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 16, 1936. Her body was brought here Sunday for burial in the Hill cemetery, but on account of bad traveling burial was postponed until this Tuesday. A short service was held at the grave by Rev. J. H. Hoch.

Edgar Wilson, of Denver, Colorado, son of the late Rev. and Mrs. David Wilson was in town last week-end and called on some relatives and former friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Clyde Routson, Frederick, were also visitors for a short while.

Paul Devilbiss left for his home in California, Friday morning.

Mrs. Ira Otto, son and daughter, Miss Grace Otto and Mrs. B. L. Cookson attended the farmers' Fair, at Harrisburg the past week.

LITTLESTOWN.

George W. Crouse, R. D. 1, died at his home, Thursday. He was aged 65 years. He was a son of the late Ephraim and Ellen Stair Crouse. Surviving are his wife who before marriage was Maggie Messenger, of Carroll county and one brother, D. D. Crouse, Littlestown. The funeral was held Saturday afternoon in St. John's Lutheran Church; burial was made in Mt. Carmel cemetery, Littlestown.

Mrs. Margaret (Maggie) Feeser, widow of D. Milton Feeser, of town, died Friday morning at the home of her sister, Mrs. Sarah Dosh, Baltimore. She was aged 74 years. Surviving her are one sister, Mrs. Dosh and two brothers, Samuel Smith, Littlestown, and John Smith, York. Funeral service was held at her brother's home, Samuel Smith's, Sunday afternoon, and burial was made in Mt. Carmel cemetery.

William Wisotzkey, died at his home on North Queen St., Tuesday night, at the age of 80 years, and is survived by his wife, Mary Staley, and the following children, Mrs. Charles Tressler, Hanover; Paul, Littlestown; Oliver, Carlisle; Mark and Mrs. Francis Shum, Taneytown, and Harry, Gettysburg. The funeral will take place Friday afternoon at 2 P. M., with services at the J. W. Little & Son funeral home and burial in Mt. Carmel cemetery, Adams Co. This cemetery was 136 years old, on January 22nd, 1800. Adams Co. separated from York Co., and established its own county government.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sauble, of Mt. Pleasant Township observed their golden wedding anniversary, Friday. Both are 73 years of age and in good health. They were married by Rev. Elmer Metzler, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, near town at the home of the bride in White Hall. Mrs. Sauble was the former Miss Laura Bittle.

Preparation of the Biblical play, "The Ten Commandments" which the St. Paul's Lutheran Sunday School is sponsoring are being made. The story centers around an aged grandfather relating Bible stories to his grand-children who have become too worldly. The selling of Joseph into Egypt. Moses on the Nile river and the living of the Ten Commandments. About 70 characters in the play. Date of play has not been set.

The Woman's Community Club were informed of conditions existing in a home near town, and the need for immediate relief. The President, Mrs. Longenecker made an appeal for help with the result that the Club voted \$10.00 for fuel and provisions. Miss Mildred Wilson and Mrs. Harry Badden, Sr., visited the home owing to the condition of the road. The women experienced considerable difficulty in reaching the home. They found a very deserving family. The husband had broken a leg while cutting down a tree, did not know it was broken till he walked to town, about one and one-half miles and Dr. Crouse told him, also set his leg and took him home. On Tuesday evening the Rotary Club voted \$10 to be expended for necessities for the family. Miss Wilson solicited provisions from the business men who gave generously and individuals also gave Miss Wilson food stuff. A truck carrying coal and provisions accompanied by Miss Wilson delivered the goods.

TANEYTOWN SCHOOL NEWS.

Dr. W. C. Stone, County Health Officer, recently finished a series of lectures to the members of the Jr. Class of the high school.

In order to provide greater safety for the pupils of the Taneytown school, a Safety Patrol has been organized. Badges and belts have been issued by the American Automobile Association through its branch office in Westminster. At an installation ceremony on Wednesday the pupils of school pledged their co-operation to the officers in charge. The teacher, pupils and bus drivers attended the meeting. The officers are as follows: Faculty Advisor, Claude LeFevre; Captain, Basil Crapster; Lieutenant, Warren Wantz; Lieutenant, James Elliot; Bus Patrolmen, No. 1 Patrolman, Margaret Erb; Substitute, Lloyd Bowers; No. 2 and 4 Patrolman, Kenneth Crum; Substitute, Robert Lambert; No. 5 Patrolman, Belva Ramsburg; No. 5 1/2 Patrolman, Thelma Anders; Substitute, Audrey Roop; No. 6 Patrolman, Glen DeHoff, substitute, Warren Wantz; No. 7 Patrolman, Stoner Fleagle, Substitute, Franklin Leppo; No. 8 Patrolman, Norman Skiles. Substitute, Virginia Donelson.

Taneytown High School will be represented by both girls and boys teams in the Carroll County Basketball League. League B, will be composed of team representing Union Bridge, Mt. Airy, New Windsor and Taneytown. The Board of Education has contracted the Maryland Coach Company to transport all of the teams. The Taneytown girls' coach is Miss Dorothy Kephart. Messrs George Thomas and Claude LeFevre are coaching the boys. The girls on the girls squad are: Freda Stambaugh, Mildred Baumgardner, Jean Fraley, Agnes Elliott, Virginia Eckert, Ruth Miller, Doris Hess, Maxine Smith, Catherine Crouse, Virginia DeHoff, Idona Mehring, Mildred Porter.

Among the boys who will represent our school are: Joseph Baker, Robert Lambert, Fred Bower, Myron Tracey, Richard Mehring, Lewis Elliot, Robt Bankard, William Fridinger, Francis Edwards, Norville Baumgardner, Norman Skiles, Richard Etzler, Henry Alexander.

Taneytown's schedule is as follows. Wednesday, Jan. 22, Taneytown vs. Union Bridge at Union Bridge; Jan. 30, Thursday, Mt. Airy vs Taneytown at Taneytown; Tuesday, Feb. 4, Taneytown vs New Windsor, at New Windsor; Tuesday, Feb. 11, Elmer Wolfe vs Taneytown, at Taneytown; Friday, Feb. 21, Taneytown vs Mt. Airy, at Mt. Airy; Thursday, Feb. 27, New Windsor vs Taneytown, at Taneytown.

The confession of personal ignorance, often proclaims a high degree of courage and intelligence, and marks the difference between a real man and a human being.

Clumber Spaniel Heavier Than Most Other Breeds

The Clumber spaniel is a little heavier than most of the other breeds of spaniels, more massive and, therefore, he is not so active. He is a slower worker in the field, but is one of the best among field dogs. The Clumber has been called the "old gentleman" and the woman's" sporting dog. There is a lot of truth in this characterization, but taken all together, the Clumber is the best all-around sportsman of the spaniel family. In fact, says an authority in the New York Herald Tribune, there is not his equal, as he is excellent in the field and also in the water.

There is not much information as to the origin of the Clumber breed, but the dogs were first introduced into England by one of the dukes of Newcastle at his Nottinghamshire country seat, which happened to be named Clumber, from which circumstance this breed was named. At this great British country estate the Clumber breed is still raised and guarded in all its pristine purity.

It is a matter of speculation as to what crosses were used to produce the Clumber and some writers have intimated that the St. Bernard was used in crossing, but as this was before this breed's advent in England, it makes the idea unlikely.

The leading features of the Clumber spaniel are a massive head, short, deep and square muzzle, on a massive body, moderately long with great bone, short legs and a dense flat coat. The color should be white with slight lemon markings.

"Thunderer of Waters,"

Name for Niagara Falls

"The Thunderer of Waters" was the old Indian name for Niagara falls, and the redskins believed that the Great Spirit lived within its bounds, according to the stories related by the guides at the falls, notes a writer in the Detroit Free Press.

Each year, according to the guides, the Indians made a sacrifice to the spirit of the falls, by sending the fairest maiden of the tribe over the rushing water in a canoe laden with fruit and spoils of the chase. They believed by so doing that they could appease the wrath of the "Thunderer of the Waters."

In later years many men and women have braved the terrors of the falls to gain a little notoriety. Bobby Leach, encased in a steel barrel, plunged over the Horseshoe falls, July 25, 1911, consuming 22 minutes from start to finish.

He was one of the few to go over the falls and live to tell the story. Anna Edison Taylor plunged over the Horseshoe falls in a barrel October 24, 1901, the only woman to make the trip and live.

Hills Not Magnetic

Many motorists have been astonished in traveling about to have encountered so-called magnetic hills. It is said that by reason of some mysterious magnetic attraction in the earth at these points an automobile will ascend the hills without power. This magnetic influence is not real, however, but is the result of an optical illusion just the same as some streams appear to run up grade. One of the best known of these illusory hills is located in southern California. Here the motorist approaches Magnetic hill on a 15 degree grade and as he bows along he comes to a sharp curve. When the curve is made he seems to be still going uphill and if the motor is turned off the machine goes right ahead. But the truth of the matter is that he is descending a two-degree grade instead.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Growth of P. O. Department

The Post Office department grew remarkably in the first 40 years of our present government. In 1789 there were 75 post offices and 1,875 miles of post roads. In 1928 there were more than 8,000 post offices and 114,780 miles of mail lines. Early postage rates were exceedingly high. For many years six cents was the lowest for a distance of only 30 miles. The cost ranged to 25 cents for 450 miles or over. Letter writers pleaded for cheaper postage. Congress in 1845 reduced the cost of half-ounce letters to five cents for 300 miles, 10 cents for distances over 300 miles. Further agitation resulted in a three-cent rate for the half-ounce letter in 1851.

Insanitary Conditions in China

The generations that have lived and died in China for ages know little and care less about sanitation or health measures. The soil is infested with disease germs. Millions of people live on boats in the rivers, passing their days and nights on the boats and never going ashore. The water of China are polluted. The air is filled with fine dust whenever the wind blows and sometimes when it doesn't, so the very air that is breathed can deal death to the unwary.

Many Refused Citizenship

Large groups of persons sometimes are not permitted to become citizens of the country that governs them. For example, there are more than 10,000,000 natives in the Philippines, Guam and American Samoa who, although they are members of our Union and owe allegiance to our country, cannot become citizens of the United States, even through naturalization.—Herbert Lamb, Glenville, W. Va., in Collier's Weekly.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education of Carroll County was called to order in the office of the Board on Friday, Jan. 10, 1936, at 10 A. M. All the members were present.

The bids for the construction of the New Windsor building were opened but since they were higher than the amount available for this construction, the Board passed a resolution rejecting all of the bids on this building and ordered that they be returned to the bidders.

The minutes of the last regular meeting and two special meetings were read and approved.

The committee concerned reported that after consideration they had decided to give the Mt. Airy Route No. 83 to Mrs. Eva Unglesbee with her son, Alvie, as driver and Routes No. 82 and 84 to Wilson Straw, their compensation to be worked out on the differential basis. The Board approved the action of the committee.

Supt. Hyson reported that the Vogt property for Sandymount had been bought and the deed recorded.

Supt. Hyson reported on two cracked radiators at Mt. Airy and was directed to get in touch with Mr. Rogers concerning them.

The committee consisting of Messrs. Allender and Hyson, was appointed to investigate and execute an agreement with the Carroll County Water Co., to provide water for the new Westminster High School.

The Board approved the tentative commencement schedule proposed by Supt. Hyson.

The Board approved using a sunnet to exceed \$150 for the transportation of basketball teams from school to school in the county.

The Board accepted the resignation of Winifred Dashiell, teacher at the Finksburg school, effective Feb. 1, 1936.

In a joint session with the Board of County Commissioners the Board of Education passed the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That due to the Board of County Commissioners and the Board of Education not having available funds to cover the cost of the building as planned, all bids on the Sandymount building are hereby rejected—all certified checks, bidders' bonds and bids to be returned to the bidders, and the building committee on the Sandymount building and the architect are hereby ordered to revise the plans and re-advertise for new bids, the cost of this building not to exceed \$29,000. The recommendations to the PWA authorities regarding the awarding of the contracts on this building are herewith withdrawn.

2. That the building committee on the New Windsor building with the architect be instructed to prepare plans and specifications as quickly as possible, the cost of this building not to exceed \$75,000.

3. That if one building costs less than the amount specified, that amount may be applied to the other building.

4. Resolved, That in consideration of the fact that the County Commissioners have informed us that they can borrow money to build a building in New Windsor adequate for that community after paying for the erection of the addition to the Sykesville High School, we hereby award the contract on the Sykesville addition to E. E. Stuller (general and electrical) for \$26,880 and J. H. Allender Sons Co. (heating and plumbing) for \$3,543 the low bidders for these contracts, who have been approved by the PWA office.

The Board approved the use of the Hampstead school auditorium by the Hampstead Alumni Association for basketball and the use of the Mt. Airy school auditorium by the Mt. Airy Athletic Association, these organizations to be responsible for any damage done to these buildings.

In regard to the banks acting as depositories for the "Construction Account," the Board passed a resolution requiring each of these banks to put up \$50,000 as security—\$30,000 of this to be in bonds and \$20,000 in the county's certificates of indebtedness or a note, this security to be placed in a convenient bank or banks.

The Board adjourned at 10:55 P. M. The Board of Education of Carroll County met in special session in the Court House, Westminster, on Jan. 17, 1936, at 9:55 A. M. All the members were present.

The Board approved the transfer of Miss Mary Hall from the Manchester to the Finksburg School, as of Feb. 1.

The Board of Education in joint session with the Board of County Commissioners heard a report by Mr. Adams listing cuts that may be made in the cost of the New Windsor building without interfering with the adequacy and permanency of the building. These changes amounted to \$17,500, which subtracted from the total bid for this building—\$122,000—leaves \$104,500. The Board of County Commissioners agreed to put up county money to the amount of \$58,000 for the New Windsor and Sandymount buildings, or allocating a total of \$85,000 for the New Windsor building and \$20,400 for Sandymount. The Board of Education thereupon approved re-advertising for bids on these two buildings using revised plans and added to the specifications prepared by the architects concerned, and directed Supt. Hyson to submit this plan to the PWA office for their approval, requesting them to hold over their funds until we can get these bids in.

The contract of Roland A. Dorsey, Mt. Airy, was cancelled by the Board of Education, effective as of Feb. 19, 1936.

The Board adjourned at 12:45 P. M.

RIGHT MAN?

"Voice (over telephone): Are you the game warden?"
"Game Warden: Yes, ma'am."
"Voice: Well, I am so thankful I have the right person at last! Would you mind suggesting some games suitable for a children's party?"

Having the "last word" may be pleasurable to the one who has it, but it has no market value.

TANEYTOWN LOCALS.

(Continued from First Page.)
M. C. Fuss spent several days, this week in New York City, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hemler, of Baltimore, spent the week-end with relatives in town.

The Fire Company was called to the home of J. M. Cain, along the Westminster road, on Thursday afternoon, to extinguish a chimney fire.

MARRIED

ECKER—WALKER.

Norman Walker and Miss Helen C. Ecker, both of Taneytown, were united in marriage on Saturday evening, January 18, at Salem Lutheran parsonage, Westminster, the ring ceremony being performed by Rev. J. E. MacDonald. The attendants were Russell Dayhoff and Miss Helen Barnes, of Westminster.

DIED.

Obituaries, poetry and resolutions, charged for at the rate of five cents per line. The regular death notices published free.

WILLIAM H. WISOTZKEY.

William Holland Wisotzkey, a retired shoemaker, died at his home on North Queen St., Littlestown, Tuesday night, at the age of 80 years. Death was due to complications. He was a son of the late Joseph and Catherine McSherry Wisotzkey and is survived by his wife, the former Mary E. Staley, and the following children, Mrs. Charles Tressler, Hanover; Paul Wisotzkey, Littlestown; Oliver, Carlisle; Mark, Taneytown; Harry, Gettysburg, and Mrs. Francis Shum, Taneytown; also by 21 grand-children and three great-grand-children.

The funeral was held this Friday with services at the J. W. Little & Son funeral home at 2 P. M., and interment in Mt. Carmel cemetery, Littlestown. The Rev. R. F. Thomas, pastor of the Littlestown M. E. church officiated.

BENTON C. FLATER.

Benton C. Flater, retired farmer and well known citizen of Uniontown, died at his home early Saturday morning, aged 91 years, 3 months, 10 days. He was twice married, his first wife having been Barbara C. Algire, and the second, who survives him, was Mary C. Goodwin.

He leaves four children by first marriage; Mrs. William Formwalt, of Littlestown; Mrs. William Eckenrode, near Littlestown; Mrs. Paul Fogle, Littlestown, and Mrs. Maggie Fogle, Baltimore.

He was a member of Uniontown M. P. Church and Sunday School. Funeral services were held on Monday at 10:30 at the home, and in the church, and burial was in the M. P. cemetery. His pastor, Rev. W. C. Stone, officiated.

DANIEL S. CRABBS.

Daniel S. Crabbs, retired farmer, died at his home on the Keymar road, near Taneytown, last Saturday night, following a lengthy illness, aged 74 years, 8 months, 6 days. He was the son of the late John W. and Lydia Crabbs, and was the last number of their family.

He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Laura Hann, and by two sons, John W. Keymar, and George F., living on the old home farm, and by four grand-children, Agatha, Scott, Dorothy and Donald Crabbs.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon from the home of his son, George F., followed by burial in the Reformed cemetery, Taneytown, the services being in charge of Rev. Guy P. Bready.

TOBIAS A. DAVIS.

Tobias A. (Allen) Davis, formerly of Taneytown, son of the late James C. and Sarah Davis, died recently at his home at Beltsville, Md., aged 66 years, 1 month and 24 days.

He is survived by the following children: George A., Hanover; Robert W., Chevy Chase; Mrs. Joseph H. Rose, Washington, D. C., and Catherine, at home. The funeral took place January 11, from Holy Redeemer Church, Berwyn, Md., and burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery, at Ammendale, Md.

CARD OF THANKS.

We take this method to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to our friends and neighbors who in any way assisted during the brief illness and after the death of Noah P. Selby.

BY THE FAMILY.

GOOD MANNERS.

Little children should be civil, Ever circumspect and kind, And commands from any elder They should never fail to mind.

Never pull your grandpa's whiskers— Never yank out grandma's hair, And when mother's being seated Never pull away her chair.

Don't put tacks in sister's cereal! Or

SPECIAL NOTICES

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted under this heading at One Cent a word, each week, counting name and address of advertiser—two initials, or a date, counted as one word. Minimum charge, 15 cents.

REAL ESTATE for sale, Two Cents each word. Minimum charge, 25 cents. CASH or ADVANCE payments are desired in all cases.

THIS COLUMN is specially for Wants, Lost, Found, Short Announcements, Personal Property for sale, etc. APPLY AT RECORD OFFICE notices are not solicited. Always give name, P. O. Box.

PUBLIC SALE, February 1, 1936, Household Goods, Live Stock and Implements.—Mrs. Daniel Crabbs, Taneytown. Earl Bowers, Auct.

FAMOUS McAnany Brand Oysters at these prices. Standards 45c per quart; Selects, 55c per quart, fresh at all times. Geo. Washington Lunch.

SWELL BACK SLEIGHT for sale by Mrs. James Rodgers.

ELECTRICAL REPAIR WORK of all kinds done on short notice.—Apply to Harry T. Frank, Taneytown R. D.

WANTED—Raw Furs of all kinds. Special price paid for Skunks and Muskrats.—Myrtle Devilbiss, Taneytown R. D. No. 2.

I HAVE AT MY STABLES a number of Farm Horses and Colts for sale or exchange. Will also buy anything you have for sale in the Horse or Cattle line.—Raymond Wilson, Key-mar 1.

WANTED—Cows and Bulls and Hogs.—Call J. P. King, Westminster, Md., Phone 436 W.

WILL DO SHOE and Harness Repairing until further notice. Terms cash.—H. E. Reck.

WANTED—2 Loads of Calves, Tuesday, each week. Highest cash price. Will call 7 miles from Taneytown. Write, Phone, or see Jere J. Garner.

SALE REGISTER

Sales for which this office does printing or advertising will be inserted under this heading (4 lines free of charge. Charge for sale register alone \$1.00 until date of sale. Notices longer than 4 lines must be paid for, extra.

FEBRUARY.

1—12 o'clock. Mrs. Daniel Crabbs, 1 1/2 miles south of Taneytown, along the Taneytown and Keymar road. Live Stock and Household. Earl Bowers, Auct.

8—1 o'clock. G. Marlin Fair, Fairview Ave., Taneytown. Household Furniture. Earl Bowers, Auct.

22—12 o'clock. Mrs. Emma J. Smith, Bridgeport. Household Goods. C. P. Mort, Auct.

20—11 o'clock. Preston Smith, at Bridgeport. Live Stock, Implements and some Household Goods. Chas. P. Mort, Auct.

MARCH.

10—12 o'clock. Arthur Slick, 1 1/2 miles north Taneytown on Calvin T. Fringer farm. Live Stock and Implements. Earl Bowers, Auct.

14—12 o'clock. LaVerne Rittase, on Walnut Grove and Harney road. Stock, Implements and some Household Goods. Earl Bowers, Auct.

18—11 o'clock. Mrs. Jesse W. Frock, 1 1/2 miles north of Taneytown, on Littlestown road. Stock and Implements. Earl R. Bowers, Auct.

21—10 o'clock. Lester E. Cutsall, 2 miles from Taneytown on Littlestown road. Stock and Implements. Earl Bowers, Auct.

25—12 o'clock. Howard Foreman, Walnut Grove road. Stock and Implements. Earl R. Bowers, Auct.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF

The Birnie Trust Co.

of Taneytown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business

December 31, 1935.

MERWYN C. FUSS, President.

CHAS. R. ARNOLD, Cashier.

RESOURCES:

Cash on hand.....\$26,174.68

Due from Reserve Agents.....106,833.62

Total Reserves.....(\$133,008.30)

Loans and Discounts.....126,792.13

Mortgages and Judgments.....150,150.49

Other Real Estate Owned.....2,300.00

Banking House.....9,500.00

Furniture and Fixtures.....1.00

Overdrafts.....169.53

United States Government Obligations.....40,500.00

Other Bonds, Stocks, Securities.....434,616.01

Other Assets.....623.94

Total.....\$897,661.51

LIABILITIES:

Demand Deposits (Checking).....96,941.29

Cashier's-Treasurer's Checks.....59.44

Total Demand Deposits (Amount \$97,000.73)

Time Deposits (Savings).....619,480.15

Time Certificates of Deposit.....34,730.73

Trust Deposits.....39,147.86

Other Time Deposits.....8,414.77

Total Time Deposits (Amount \$701,761.41)

Capital Stock (Par Value \$100.00) 50,000.00

Surplus.....25,000.00

Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Taxes, Interest, etc.....21,704.26

Reserve for Losses or Depreciation.....2,161.84

Reserve for Interest and Taxes......13

Certificates of Beneficial Interest issued balance unpaid, \$244,863.75 1.00

Total.....\$897,661.51

MEMORANDUM: Loans and Investments pledged to secure

Liabilities NONE

I, Charles R. Arnold, Cashier of the above-named institution, do solemnly swear that I have read and inspected the above statement and schedules accompanying the same and forming part thereof; that they are true, and correct, and represent the state of the several matters therein contained, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. R. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Correct Attest: MERWYN C. FUSS, GEO. A. ARNOLD, EDW. S. HARNER, Directors.

State of Maryland, County of Carroll: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of January, 1936.

WILLIAM F. BRICKER, Notary Public.

CHURCH NOTICES.

This column is for the free use of all churches, for a brief announcement of services. Please do not elaborate. It is always understood that the public is invited.

Piney Creek Presbyterian—Preaching Service, 9:30; Sabbath School, at 10:30.

Taneytown Presbyterian—Sabbath School, 10:00; Preaching Service, at 11:00; Christian Endeavor, 6:45; Brotherhood Jan. 27, at 7:30.

Taneytown United Brethren Charge Taneytown Church—Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Worship and sermon, at 10:30 A. M.

Harney Church—Sunday School, at 7:30 P. M.; Worship and sermon, at 8:30 P. M.

St. Mary's Reformed Church, Silver Run—Sunday School, at 9:00 A. M.; Morning Worship, 10:30 A. M.; Christian Endeavor, 6:30 A. M.; at 7:30 P. M.

Trinity Lutheran, Taneytown.—Sunday School, 9:00 A. M.; Preaching Service, 10:00 A. M.; Worship, 7:30.

Church of the Brethren, Meadow Branch—11:00 A. M., Preaching, Wm E. Roop; 2:30 P. M., Y. P. Dep., J. W. Thomas, Westminster; 10:45 A. M., Preaching, L. H. Bumbaugh; 7:00 P. M., B. of P. Dep., Olga Brumbaugh; 7:30 P. M., Preaching, J. W. Thomas.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—S. School, at 9:15 A. M.; Morning Worship, at 10:15; C. E., at 6:30 P. M.; Evening Worship, at 7:30.

Keysville—Preparatory Service this (Friday) evening, at 7:30; Holy Communion, 7:30.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, Win-10:30 A. M. The Ladies' Aid Society will meet at the church, Saturday, at 2 P. M.

St. Paul—S. S., 1:15 P. M.; Divine Worship, 2:30 P. M.; C. E., at 7 P. M.

St. Paul—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Catechetical instruction, Saturday at 2.

Church of God, Uniontown Circuit, Uniontown—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Preaching Service, 10:30 A. M. Theme: "Saul: The man who Disappointed God." Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7:15 P. M. Jesse P. Garner, leader.

Frizzellburg—Sunday School, 10:00 A. M.; Preaching Service, 7:30 P. M.; Song Service at 7:00 P. M.; Bible Study Class on Friday evening at 7:30 P. M. Chart study.

Wakefield—Sunday School, 10:00 A. M.; C. E. Sunday evening at 7:30 P. M. H. F. Mitten, President Bible Study Class on Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M. Chart study.

English Sparrows Were

Imported to Eat Worms

The United States biological survey has records of 15 direct importations of English sparrows between the years 1852 and 1881.

The first importation of these birds was in 1850 when eight pairs were brought here under the auspices of Nicholas Pike and other directors of the Brooklyn Institute. They were released in Brooklyn the following spring, but they did not survive. In 1852, while on his way to assume the consular generalship of Portugal, Pike made arrangements for a second shipment to this country. Some of these birds were released as the ship entered New York harbor, while the remainder were kept in captivity until the spring of 1853, when they were liberated in Brooklyn.

Most of the sparrows were imported to this country with the idea that they would protect the shade trees from the foliage-eating caterpillars, particularly the span worm, which is the larva of the Geometrid moth, but it was soon learned that they were of little value as insect destroyers and that they were a nuisance to the community.

The Wood Thrush

The Wood Thrush, like the other thrushes, feeds on the ground among the forest litter. Thus, with his cinnamon-brown back, wings and tail, he is not easily seen. On his white underparts are the telltale black spots and lines which mark the thrushes. His trim feet and legs are a delicate creamy gray in color. The upper part of his beak is black, the lower part yellow.

"Guilty" or "Not Guilty"

Accused persons are not tried by the police, but by a court. The plea of "guilty" or "not guilty" is the pleading by the defendant in court to determine whether the accusation must be proved or is admitted. A defendant cannot be compelled to testify. On a trial after a plea of "not guilty" the defendant is permitted to make any such contention for the jury to determine its truth.

HOTEL DIXIE

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An ideal place for rest and comfort.

Open Day and Night. Private Bath with every room, and all outside rooms.

Rates as low as \$25.00 weekly for two (Room and Boarding—2 beds.)

Fried Chicken and Country ham, twice daily.

References, and any other information supplied on request.

We especially solicit Carroll and Frederick County guests.

12-27-6t e.o.w

"Mountain of Hellfire"

Emits Ammoniacal Gases

Over a great area on the frontier between Baluchistan and Persia everything is dead. Not a bird, beast, or reptile, not even an insect, survives. They have been gassed by the "Mountain of Hellfire"—as the Persians call the volcano of Koh-i-Tafatan. The crater pours out dense clouds of ammoniacal gas which destroy every living thing and even burn up all plant life, says Tit-Bits Magazine.

This is the only mountain which produces this particular gas, but not the only one which exudes poison gas. In 1912 the volcano of Katmai in Alaska exploded, producing the biggest crater in the world, which is now known as the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Here sulphurous gas streams out from rifts, and it is death to approach one of these deadly vents.

The Sakura Shima volcano in Japan blew up in 1914 and overwhelmed the city of Kagoshima. The loss of life was over 70,000, and a great number of these people were suffocated by pestilent gases which rushed up from earthquake fissures a long way from the mountain itself.

Before the great Chilean earthquake of 1857 poison gas rose in the floor of the Bay of Payta and killed enormous quantities of fish and crabs. They floated on the surface and were washed up on the beach, forming a wall-like line three to four feet high and twelve miles long.

The most ghastly disaster of recent times was the destruction of the beautiful city of St. Pierre by a cloud of gas and dust flung out by Mont Pelee. Within a matter of moments 40,000 people were blotted out.

Five-King Feast of 1363

Honored John of France

There is much obscurity about the origin of the famous five-king dinner of 1363 in the Vintners' hall, according to a writer in the London Observer.

Apropos of the Swan dinner recently tendered in London by the Worshipful Company of Vintners, honoring four princes of England (Prince Arthur of Connaught was unable to be present), he describes the original company as Edward III (England), David (Scotland), John (France), Waldemar III (Denmark) and Amadeus VI (Cyprus).

"John," he continues, "was at the time a prisoner in England. He had been released at Poitiers (1356) and was released on ransom four years later, but on arriving in Paris, found himself unable to raise the money. His son had been left at Calais as hostage, and when he escaped in the summer of 1363, John returned to England to give himself up."

"It seems quite probable that the Vintners' banquet was given in compliment to him, for we read that he was received in England 'with great honor,' was lodged, as before, in the Savoy and was a frequent guest of Edward at Westminster. He died in the following spring, and his body was sent to France with royal honors."

The First Battery

About 1700, Luigi Galvani found that if the legs of a dead frog were supported by a brass wire, with its feet resting on an iron plate, the legs suddenly kicked. In 1799 Alessandro Volta repeated Galvani's experiment and concluded that the movement of the legs was due to the flow of electricity caused by the connection of the two different metals, brass and iron, through the moist body of the frog. On this theory, he constructed a pile of a large number of discs of copper, zinc and moist paper and found that, upon connecting the top and bottom of the pile, he obtained a shock similar to that from the Leyden jar. He also discovered that his pile was a means of producing a steady flow of electricity. The voltaic pile was the forerunner of all modern wet and dry batteries.

Trousers in Scotland

After the battle of Culloden in 1746 the English attempted to make the Scots wear trousers, and forbid the tartan. Averse to the new garments, some ingenious Highlanders discovered that the law did not specify how the trousers were to be worn. Accordingly, when men went on journeys, they often hung a pair over their shoulders on a stick, to keep within the decree. Such infractions were punished just the same, but a few years later the law was voided and the tartan once more became the national dress.

Lion, Figure in Heraldry

The lion has been used as a figure in heraldry since 1164, when it was adopted as a device by Phillip I, duke of Flanders. The lion has figured largely and in an amazing variety of positions as an heraldic emblem, and, as a consequence, in public house signs. The earliest and most important attitude of the heraldic lion is rampant (the device of Scotland), but it is also shown as passant, passant guardant, salient and even dormant. The device of Venice is the winged lion of St. Mark.

Early Occupants of Ischia

Centuries ago Ischia was occupied by the Phoenicians and the Greeks, and was at one time the private property of Emperor Augustus. Ibsen and Renan have lived on the island. One hundred years ago the island was known as the resort Utopia of Naples bay, and its innumerable villages, famous for their individual wines, have changed but little since the island was a popular resort in the early Eighteenth century.

All Sorts of Muskets in

Use During Revolution

In the American Revolutionary war the battling patriots of the new world carried all sorts of muskets, and a few were armed with the long rifle, later known as the Kentucky rifle. At Bunker Hill the British troops carried smoothbore muskets, and the farmers and militiamen who faced them likewise were armed with smoothbores, with the likelihood that a few of the last named carried the rifle that had been introduced into this country by German immigrants.

The smoothbore musket of the revolution, and the weapon with which a majority of Washington's troops were armed, was the French Charleville musket, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune. It had a maximum range of about 850 yards, or a half mile, and an accurate range of about 100 yards. If a soldier could hit a man or a horse at 100 yards with his musket he was considered a good shot, the order of the officers to the men then invariably being to "wait until you see the whites of the enemies' eyes." The long rifle, on the other hand, a weapon in existence at that time, had a maximum range, with a full charge of powder, of about 1,320 yards, or three-quarters of a mile, and was accurate up to 150 to 200 yards, depending entirely upon who was doing the shooting. Some of the most skillful of the marksmen of that time could shoot the old long rifle accurately at a distance of even more than 200 yards.

Close Weaving Is an Art

Common With Araucanians

Araucanian textiles are beautiful examples of the craft. They are closely woven and have a deep, rich nap. They are prized also for their characteristic designs, the blending of colors and the quality of their dyes. It is well to know quality, however, for aniline dyes have in recent years gained some favor with the natives and replaced to some extent the vegetable coloring used for centuries.

Close weaving is an art which nature forced upon the Araucanians, states a writer in the Washington Star. Persistent rains at certain seasons of the year have led them to fashion cloth and robes as waterproof as possible. A variety of colors and striking patterns, make the garments gay and lovely.

Ponchos usually are woven with stripes or rectangular designs. Sometimes a Greek cross forms the center of the pattern, and others have small squares with zig-zag sides. The background is usually blue or black and in bringing out the pattern, the Indians use a method which has been followed for generations. Upon the wool that is to remain white, the craftsman ties strips of leather or resistant vegetable fiber. After the dyeing is completed, the coating is removed.

Mistletoe First State Flower

The mistletoe was the first state flower to be chosen, Oklahoma making the choice in 1893. Since that time many states have chosen flowers and have changed from one flower to another. Selections have been made by vote of the school children, by vote of the state legislatures and some stand by general adoption. A national flower still remains to be chosen, the dogwood, rose, mountain laurel, daisy, columbine and golden rod having been suggested. The wild rose was chosen for the United States by vote of the readers of Nature Magazine, but no flower has been officially selected. The rose is very popular in state-naming lists, the District of Columbia selecting the American Beauty rose, Iowa and North Dakota, the wild rose, New York, the rose, and Georgia, the Cherokee rose.—Detroit News.

The Brown Thrasher

Graceful and alert, his reddish brown back, head, tail and wings make him blend into his surroundings so well that the sly Brown Thrasher is often overlooked. There are some black markings across the upper part of the wings. This black is bordered with white, so that two white bars seem to extend across each wing. The side of his head is light yellow-gray. The eye is pale yellow. The throat, breast and other underparts are pale gray, tinted with light brown. The undermarkings are black. His feet are brownish gray, and the beak is dull blackish brown. The Brown Thrasher ranks with the mockingbird as a songster.—Indianapolis News.

Violin Has Not Changed

While every other musical instrument of the modern orchestra, with the organ and piano, have undergone such changes in construction as almost to make them different instruments, the violin has not changed for the better in the last 300 years. Amati, Stradivarius, Guarnerius, and the others, found the perfect model, and although many attempts have been made to improve on it, they have resulted in failure. The Cremona type became the class model for the violin and it is accepted as such, universally.

May Be Cause of 'Quakes

Scientists believe that earthquakes are very rarely due to volcanic explosions below ground. We live on the solid crust of the earth, which is some forty miles thick and continually subject to slow earth movements. These put the earth's crust into a state of strain, which increases until it becomes too great at one point for the strength of the rock to resist. Then there is a sudden slip or rupture, which appears on the surface as an earthquake.

Matter of Dietetics

Not Much in Evidence

When the young woman teacher of dietetics married a physician the woman thought it a most suitable match. Their little girl has now grown to be a chubby four-year-old. She certainly is a good advertisement for the strictly scientific upbringing, every one says, judging from her ruddy appearance. But a recent event in the life of this model child, related by her mother, has led the woman to doubt whether the parents' adherence to the rules of science is entirely responsible for the perfect state of health of the little girl.

Her mother was busy in the house and had allowed Martha to play with the well-brought-up little boy next door. It was not long before Martha was called in to lunch. She came in blithely, sucking an enormous hard candy.

"Wherever did you get that piece of candy? And just before lunch, too?" asked the parent, horrified at this double infringement of the rules.

"Harry gave it to the doggie, and the doggie didn't like it," explained Martha.—New York Sun.

Swiss Guides Have Village

Near Golden, B. C., lies a quaint little village, picturesquely situated on the slope of a mountain. Its name is Edelweiss and its inhabitants are Swiss guides who have transported their household effects and their families from their own beloved Alps to the Canadian Rockies. Each guide has special credentials of his calling in Switzerland. The need for guides in this great mountain playground can be realized when one considers that there are 630 peaks over 6,000 feet in height; that 308 of these are between 7,000 and 10,000 feet, 161 between 10,000 and 12,000 feet, and four over 12,000 feet.

Air Pressure Winds Clock

The medieval town of Orebo in central Sweden has a great clock phenomenon, which has been going on keeping correct time since November, 1916, without being rewound. The clock is actuated by changes in air pressure. The movement consists of seven metal boxes which are affected by changes in atmospheric pressure. The movement which they receive from such variation of pressure is employed to draw up a weight which actuates the clock's hands.

Chinese Have Kitchen Gods

Most Chinese homes still have their kitchen god, in a picture, who watches over the household for twelve months and then, upon being burned up on New Year's day, goes to heaven to give his annual report on the behavior of the family. If they believe his report is going to be unfavorable, R. E. Gray, Shanghai, China, writes in Collier's Weekly, his picture is soaked in wine before the burning so he will become drunk and be refused admittance at the Golden Gate.

Flowers Feminine, Trees Masculine

All flowers and grasses are considered by the Japanese to be feminine, while trees are masculine. Buds represent the female, and perfect flowers are used to denote the male. It's a man's world, after all, for overblown and withered blossoms revert to the feminine gender. The front of a leaf is masculine, but a leaf turning its back is not; and a large leaf gallantly enveloping a smaller one is considered to convey the idea of a man.

Briar Root Must Mature

Before Used for Pipes

The roots from which briar pipes are made are at least a hundred years old. They must mature that time in the earth before they can be used for this purpose, notes a writer in Answers Magazine.

A root may come from France or Algeria, but those which are used for first-class pipes are dug in Corsica. Algerian roots are inferior because there is too much sand in the soil.

The briar roots arrive at the factory in sacks. An expert tells at a glance which are most likely to be suitable. His selection is governed by size, quality, and grain. The chosen roots are then passed on to an operator for rough-shaping, which produces a caricature of a pipe.

After the root has been rough-shaped it is passed on to another operator, who shapes it into a pipe bowl. A third operator gives it a final trimming, when it is ready for boring and rough-polishing. This last process brings out the grain in the wood and the pipe bowl takes on a deeper hue.

Pipe stems are supplied separately, as an entirely distinct process is required to mold or cut the vulcanite into the required shapes and sizes. Finished pipes are carefully scrutinized and rejected for the slightest flaw.

Small Gold Pieces Once

Produced in California

California gold coins were not issued by the government, but by private companies or individuals connected with the gold mining interests of that state. They were issued in denominations of quarter-dollar, half-dollar and dollar, both round and octagonal. While not considered legal coinage or legal tender, they were issued at a time when there was a pressing need for money with which to transact the business of the country.

The order for the coinage was given on July 31, 1848, by Governor Mason, the military governor of Monterey, then a more important city than San Francisco. However, the governor, discovering a short time later that his act was of doubtful legality, revoked the order. But the issuing of private coins had already commenced, and some are

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ASSOCIATED JUDGES,
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Linwood L. Clark, Baltimore

CLERK OF COURT,
Edwin M. Mellor, Jr.

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURT.
Second Monday in February, May, August and November. Petit Jury Terms, February, May and November; Grand Jury Terms, May and November.

ORPHANS' COURT.
Chief Judge, J. Webster Ebaugh
John H. Brown.
Lewis E. Green

Court meets every Monday & Tuesday

REGISTER OF WILLS.
Harry G. Berwager.

POLICE JUSTICE.
Sherman E. Flanagan.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.
George M. Fringer.

SHERIFF.
John A. Shipley.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
Charles W. Melville, Oakland Mills.
Norman R. Hess, Taneytown.
E. Edward Martin, Westminster.
A. Earl Shipley, Attorney.

SUPERVISOR OF ASSESSMENTS.
George W. Brown.

TAX COLLECTOR.
E. A. Shoemaker.

COUNTY TREASURER.
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Chas. O. Clemson, Counsel.

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George R. Mitchell

HEALTH OFFICER.
Dr. W. C. Stone.

DEPUTY GAME WARDEN.
J. Gloyd Diffendal.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT.
Agnes Slindoe.

COUNTY AGRICULT. AGENT
L. C. Burns.

TANEYTOWN OFFICIALS

MAYOR.
Nerville P. Shoemaker.

CITY COUNCIL
Edgar H. Essig
W. D. Ohler.
Dr. C. M. Benner.
Merle S. Baumgardner.
David H. Hahn.
Clyde L. Hesson, Clerk.

LOCAL HEALTH OFFICER.
Dr. Thomas A. Martin.

NOTARIES.
W. F. Bricker, Adah E. Sell
Mrs. Fannie O. Ohler

CONSTABLE.
Emory Hahn.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
John H. Shirk.

TANEYTOWN ORGANIZATIONS

Taneytown Chamber of Commerce meets on the 4th Monday in each month in the Municipal building, at 8 o'clock.

Merwyn C. Foss, Pres., 1st. Vice-Pres., Harry M. Mohney, 2nd. Vice-Pres., Thomas H. Tracy, Secretary, Rev. Guy P. Bready, Treasurer, Chas. R. Arnold.

Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A., meets in Meeting Hall, every second and last Thursday, at 7 P. M. Charles E. Ridinger, Pres.; N. H. Devlin, R. S. C. L. Stonestifer, Treas., and W. M. D. Ohler, F. S.

TANEY LODGE NO. 23, I. O. O. F. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Friday, at 8:00 P. M. Chas. L. Hesson, N. G.; Chas. E. Ridinger, Sec.; U. H. Bowers, F. S., and H. L. Baumgardner, Treas.

Taneytown Fire Company, meets on the 2nd Monday each month, at 7:30, in the Firemen's Building, James C. Myers, Pres.; C. G. Bowers, Sec'y; W. F. Bricker, Treas.; Raymond Davidson, Chief.

All other fraternal and organizations are invited to use this directory, for the public information it carries. Cost for one year, only \$1.50.

Age of Prehistoric Giant
There were giants on the earth in the old days. This conclusion seems to be justified by the finding of a stone ax weighed by prehistoric man. The ax weighed 14.5 pounds. It was found in Norfolk, England, in strata that underlie glacial deposits indicating that it was produced and used by a race that antedated the Ice age. The deposit belongs to the early Pleistocene epoch and the man who used it may have lived 1,000 millenniums ago. No skeletons of giant human beings have been found to give support to the theory that a race of giants at one time inhabited the earth but no other theory has been offered to account for the gigantic size of this flint ax.

Moon Receives Light of Sun on One Side at Time

The moon being a sphere, like the earth, it receives the light of the sun only on one side at a time. The dark side of the moon is simply its night; the illuminated side, its day. Since the moon revolves about the earth, we see it in varying positions with relation to the sun.

Sometimes, states a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, when the moon is "behind" the earth, and hence in such a position that we can see all of its illuminated side, the sun, the earth and the satellite come into a single line. It is then that the earth throws its round shadow on the moon's face, depriving it of part, or even all, of its light. This is an eclipse.

The moon revolves on its axis, and thus presents all sides of itself to the sun. But the pull of the earth is so strong that it can never turn its face away from us. Its revolution on its axis is achieved therefore in the same length of time it takes the moon to travel around the earth—27.32166 days. We can never see the other side of the moon, therefore, and a day on that body is almost a month long.

What we speak of as a lunar month is more than 27 1/2 days, however. In consequence of the moon's motion in common with the earth about the sun, the time between one "new" moon and the next is a little less than 29 days and 13 hours.

The Basset Hound

The Basset hound has never been over popular in America and perhaps never will be so long as the little beagle and the domestic hound continue to serve their masters of the hunt. In appearance and form the Basset occupies a place of first importance in the lives of those who must hunt. In appearance in form the Basset resembles a cross between the dachshund and bloodhound. Somewhat larger than the beagle it is more underslung with a face and head resembling the bloodhound. It comes in two types; long and short-haired, the former being the most popular field dog abroad. Its greatest popularity as a sporting animal is confined to France, England, Russia and Germany. Its color is that that fits any "hound."

Largest Anteaters

The ant bear is the largest of the anteaters. He grows to a height of about 2 feet and a length of 4. His tail is long and shaggy, and when he sleeps the ant bear spreads it over his body like an umbrella against sun and rain. He lives on the ground, but does not burrow, and his kind is comparatively scarce because he produces only one young ant bear at a time. Other creatures, unrelated to the anteaters of South America, have somewhat similar habits. The aardvark of Africa and the spiny anteater of Australia eat ants, but they are not true anteaters. Members of the pangolin family are also addicted to an appetite for ants, but they are unrelated to the anteaters.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Shifting SANDS

by

Sara Ware BASSETT

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(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER II

In the meantime, Marcia Howe, the heroine of this escapade, comfortably ensconced in her island homestead, paid scant heed to the fact that she and her affairs were continually on the tongues of the outlying community. She was not ignorant of it, for her intuitive sixth sense made her well aware her goings and comings were watched. This knowledge, however, far from nettling her, as it might have done had she been a woman blessed with less sense of humor, afforded her infinite amusement. She valued her kindly, if inquisitive, neighbors at their true worth; and met the world with a smile singularly free from hardness or cynicism.

Bitter though her experience had been, it had neither taken from, nor, miraculously, had it dimmed her faith in her particular star. On the contrary there still glowed in her gray eyes that sparkle of anticipation one sees in the eyes of one who stands a-tiptoe on the threshold of adventure. Apparently she had in her nature an unquenchable spirit of hope that nothing could destroy. She was still young and the highway of life, alluring in rosy mists, beckoned her along its mysterious path with persuasive hand.

Her start, she confessed, had been an unpropitious one. But starts sometimes were like that; and did not the old adage affirm that a bad beginning made for a fair ending?

Furthermore, the error had been her own. She had been free to choose

and she had chosen unwisely. Why whine about it? One must be a sport and play the game. She was older now and better fitted to look after herself than she had been at seventeen. Only a fool made the same blunder twice, and if experience had been a pitiless teacher, it had also been a helpful and convincing one.

The past with its griefs, its humiliations, its heartbreak, its failure lay behind—the future all before her. It was hers—hers! She would be wary what she did with it and never again would she squander it for dross.

If there lingered deep within her heart vague, unsatisfied yearnings, Marcia resolutely held over these filmy imaginings a tight rein. To be busy—that was her gospel. She never allowed herself to remain idle for any great length of time. Like an athlete set to run a race, she gloried in her physical strength.

Today, as she moved swiftly about the house and her deft hands made tidy the rooms, she had that sense of being in step with the world. The morning, crisp with an easterly breeze, had stirred the sea into a swell that rose rhythmically in measureless, breathing immensity far away to its clear-cut, sapphire horizon. The sands had never glistened more white; the surf never curled at her doorway in a prettier, more feathery line. From the Point, where her snowy domains dipped into more turbulent waters, she could hear the grating roar of pebbles mingle with the crash of heavier breakers.

It all spoke to her of home—home as she had known it from childhood—as her father and her father's father had known it. The salt of deep buried caverns was in her veins; the chant of the ocean echoed the beating of her own heart.

Lonely? If she needed anything it was a companion to whom to cry: "Isn't it glorious to be alive?" and she already had such a one.

Never was there such a comrade as Prince Hal!

Human beings often proved themselves incapable of grasping one another's moods—but he? Never! She would never want for a welcome while he had strength to wag his white plume of tail; nor lack affection so long as he was able to race up the beach and race back again to hurl himself upon her with his sharp, staccato yelp of joy.

Oh, she was worlds better off with Prince Hal than if she were linked up with someone of her own genus who could not understand.

Besides, she was not going to be alone. She had decided to try an experiment.

Jason had had an orphaned niece out in the Middle West—his sister's child—a girl in her early twenties, and Marcia had invited her to the island for a visit.

In fact, Sylvia was expected today. That was why a bowl of pansies stood upon the table in the big bedroom at the head of the stairs, and why its fireplace was heaped with driftwood ready for lighting. That was also the reason Marcia now stood critically surveying her preparations.

She was especially desirous the old home should look its best today, for the outside world had contributed a richness of setting that left her much to live up to. Sylvia had never seen the ocean. She must love it. But would she? That was to be the test.

There was room, money, affection enough for two beneath the Homestead roof and Sylvia was alone in the world. Moreover, Marcia felt an odd sense of obligation toward Jason. At the price of his life he had given her back her freedom. It was a royal gift and she owed him something in return.

She was too honest to pretend she had loved him or mourned his loss. Soon after the beginning of their life together, she had discovered he was not at all the person she had supposed him. The gay recklessness which had so completely bewitched her and which she had thought to be manliness had been mere bombast and bravado. At bottom he was a bragart—small, cowardly, purposeless—a ship without a rudder.

Endowed with good looks and a devil-may-care charm, he had called her his star and pleaded his need of her, and she had mistaken pity for love and believed that to help guide his foundering craft into port was a heaven-sent mission.

Alas, she had over-estimated both her own power and his sincerity. Jason had no real desire to alter his conduct. Instead, day by day he slipped lower and lower, and unable to aid him or prevent disaster, she had been forced to look on.

Her love for him was dead, and her self-conceit was dealt a humiliating blow.

Sometimes she reproached herself for the tragedy and, scrutinizing the past, wondered whether she might not have prevented it. Had she done her full part; been as patient, sympathetic, understanding as she ought to have been? Did his defeat lie at her door?

With the honesty characteristic of her, she could not see that it did. She might, no doubt, have played her role better. One always could if given a second chance. Nevertheless she had tried, tried with every ounce of strength in her—tried and failed!

Well, it was too late for regrets now. Such reflections belonged to the past and she must put them behind her as useless, morbid abstractions. Her back was set against the twilight; she was facing the dawn—the dawn with its promise of happier things.

She had paid for her folly—if indeed folly it had been. Now with optimism and courage she moved less forward. The

caught up her hat, a smile curled her lips.

The house did look pretty, the day was glorious. She was a-tingle with eagerness to see what it might bring. Calling Prince Hal, she stood before him.

"Take good care of the house, old man," she admonished, as she patted his silky head. "I'll be home soon." Obeying her he lay down with paws extended, the keeper of the Homestead.

While she paced the platform at Sawyer Falls, the nearest station, Marcia fidgeted. She had never seen any of Jason's family. At first a desultory correspondence had taken place between him and his sister, Margaret; then gradually it had died a natural death—the result, no doubt, of his indolence and neglect. When the letters ceased coming, Marcia had let matters take their course.

She had written Margaret a short note after his death and had received a reply expressing such genuine grief that her course had been the wise and generous one. What troubled her most in the letter had been its outpouring of sympathy for herself. She detested subtlety and as she read sentence after sentence, which should have meant so much and in reality meant so little, the knowledge that she had not been entirely frank had brought with it an uncomfortable sense of guilt. It was not what she had said but what she had withheld that accused her.

Marcia Howe was no masquerader, and until this moment the hypocrisy she had practiced had demanded no sustained acting. Little by little, moreover, the pricking of her conscience had been forgotten. Miles of distance, years of silence separated her from Jason's relatives and it had been easy to allow the deceit, if deceit it had been, to stand.

But now those barriers were to be broken down and she suddenly realized that to keep up the fraud so artlessly begun was going to be exceedingly difficult. She was not a clever dissembler.

If she had followed her usual custom and been open with Jason's sister, the dilemma in which she now found herself would never have arisen. Granted that her motive had been a worthy one had it not been audacious to make of herself a god and without from Margaret Hayden facts she had had every right to know, facts that belonged to her? Such burdens were given human beings to bear, not to escape from. But if with mistaken kindness she had been guided by a pygmy, short-sighted philosophy, it was too late, reflected Marcia, for her to remedy her error in judgment.

But Sylvia—Jason's niece? With her coming, all the arguments Marcia had worn threadbare for and against the exposure of Jason's true character presented themselves afresh. Should she deceive the girl as she had her mother? Or should she tell her the truth?

She was still pondering the question when the train, with its single car, came to a stop beside the platform.

Three passengers descended. The first was a young Portuguese woman, dark of face, and carrying a bulging bag from which protruded gay bits of embroidery.

Behind her came a slender, blue-eyed girl, burdened not only with her own suitcase but with a basket apparently belonging to a wee, wizened old lady who followed her.

"Now we must find Henry," the girl was saying in a clear but gentle voice. "Of course he'll be here. Look! Isn't that he—the man just driving up in a car? I guessed as much from your description. You need not have wor-



She Had Thought of Sylvia Hayden as Farm-Bred, the Product of an Inland, Country Town.

ried, you see. Good-by, Mrs. Doane. I hope you'll have a lovely visit with your son."

The little old lady smiled up at her. "Good-by, my dear. You've taken care of me like as if you'd been my own daughter. I ain't much used to jauntin' about, and it frets me. Are your folks here? If not, I'm sure Henry wouldn't mind—"

"Oh, somebody'll turn up to meet me, Mrs. Doane. I'll be all right. Good-by."

Then as Marcia watched, she saw the little young creature stoop suddenly and kiss the wizened cheek.

The next instant she was swinging up the platform. The slim figure in its well-tailored blue suit; the trimly shod feet; the

small hat so provokingly tilted over the bright eyes, the wealth of golden curls that escaped from beneath it all shattered Marcia's calculations. She had thought of Sylvia Hayden as farm-bred—the product of an inland, country town—a creature starved for breath of outlook and social opportunity. It was disconcerting to discover that she was none of these things.

Well, if she was chagrined, there was consolation in seeing that the girl was equally discomfited.

As she approached Marcia, she accosted her uncertainly with the words: "Pardon me. I am looking for a relative—a Mrs. Howe. You don't happen to know, do you?"

"I'm Marcia."

"But I thought—I expected—" gasped the girl.

"And I thought—I expected—" Marcia mimicked gaily.

For a moment they looked searchingly into one another's face, then laughed. "Fancy having an aunt like you!" exclaimed the incredulous Sylvia.

"And fancy having a niece like you!"

"Well, all I can say is I'm glad I came," was the girl's retort. "I wasn't altogether sure I should be when I started east. I said to myself: 'Sylvia you are taking a big chance. You may just be wasting your money.'"

"You may still find it's been wasted."

"No, I shan't. I know already it has been well spent," announced the girl.

"Wait until you see where you're going."

"I am going to Paradise—I'm certain of it. The glimpses I've had of the ocean from the train have convinced me of that. Do you live where you can see it, Aunt Marcia? Will it be nearby?"

"I shall not tell you one thing," Marcia replied. "At least only one, and that is that I flatly refuse to be Aunt Marcia to you! It makes me feel like Methuselah. I really haven't that amount of dignity."

"Ah, now my last weak, wavering doubt is vanished. Not only am I glad I came but I wish I'd come before."

She saw a shadow flit across her aunt's face.

"You weren't asked until now," observed Marcia with cryptic brevity. "That wouldn't have mattered. Had I known what you were like, I should have come without an invitation."

In spite of herself, Marcia smiled. "Here's the car," she answered. "What about your trunk?"

"I didn't bring one."

"You didn't bring a trunk! But you are to make a long visit, child."

"I—I wasn't sure that I'd want to," Sylvia replied. "You see I was a wee bit afraid of you. I had no idea what you were like. If I'd brought my things, I'd have been obliged to stay."

"You're a cautious young person," was Marcia's dry observation. "I would serve you right if I sent you home at the end of a fortnight."

"Oh, please don't do that," begged Sylvia. "It's in the Alton City Courier that I have gone east to visit relatives for a few weeks. If I should come right back, everybody would decide I'd stolen the family silver or done something disgraceful. Besides—my trunk is all packed, locked, strapped and I've brought the key," added she with disarming frankness. "It can be sent for in case—"

"I see!" nodded Marcia, her lips curving into a smile in spite of herself. "I said you were cautious."

"Don't you ever watch your own step?"

As the myriad pros and cons she had weighed and eliminated before inviting her guest passed in quick review before Marcia's mind, she chuckled: "Sometimes I do," she conceded grimly.

(To be Continued.)

Ship Models, Oars and Anchors Are in Churches

Ship models have been presented to cathedrals and churches for many centuries, and this old custom was revived when a model of the Mary Rose, a vessel with a notable war record, was hung in Portsmouth cathedral.

Then a large model of a lifeboat hangs from the ceiling of the parish church at South Shields, to commemorate the fact that the first lifeboat was built and launched at that town in 1769. Another model lifeboat has been placed in Southwold church.

Discoverer of Blood Circulation

William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkstone, England, April 1, 1578. He was educated at Cambridge and at the University of Padua, Italy, then the most celebrated school of medicine in the world. In 1602 he was appointed physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and in 1615 was made lecturer at the College of Physicians. It was here that he developed and demonstrated his theory of the circulation of the blood, which he announced to the world in a treatise published in 1628. In the meantime he had been appointed physician to King James I, and continued in the service of James' successor, Charles I. He contributed funds for the erection of an addition to the College of Physicians, and was elected its president, but declined to serve. In 1650 he resigned his lectureship after 40 years. He died in London June 3, 1657.

Mound of Earth Memorial to Beloved Polish Hero

The most interesting monument of Cracow, Poland, to Americans is the great mound of earth which the entire Polish nation built to the memory of Kosciuszko, who served as Washington's adjutant during the Revolutionary war, notes a writer in the Chicago Daily News.

Kosciuszko also fought for the independence of Poland and after his death the Polish people revived their ancient way of honoring heroes. From all over the country peasants came bringing earth in their long, flowing sleeves and aprons to deposit on the site here. The mound is 1,000 feet high and is crowned with a large granite block marked "To Kosciuszko."

Kosciuszko's tomb is in a vault of the Cathedral of Cracow, a national sanctuary for Polish kings and heroes. A silver coffin, that of Stanislaus, the patron-saint of Poland, stands in the middle of the church, and near one of the chapels is a crypt containing the ashes of the greatest Polish poet, Adam Mickiewicz.

The cathedral and the other churches of Cracow are particularly worth a visit by the tourist on religious festivals, especially Corpus Christi day. At this time girls dressed in white and blue carry gaily colored images of Mary from church to church, and the entire city turns out for the processions.

Use of Word "Minnow"

Although the name "minnow" is popularly applied to almost any small fish, more technically it applies to members of the family Cyprinidae, which includes the dace, carp, etc. In the United States the name usually belongs to various small cyprinodonts, mainly of the large genus "Notropis" living in the lesser streams and frequently called shiners. The largest and best known of these is the golden shiner, which has a very small head, but is sometimes a foot in length.

A Widow's Name

Emily Post's "Etiquette" says: "A widow no less than a married woman should always continue to use her husband's Christian name, or his name and another initial, engraved on her cards. She is Mrs. John Hunter Titherington Smith, but she is never Mrs. Sarah Smith; at least, not anywhere in good society. In business and legal matters a woman is necessarily addressed by her own Christian name, because she uses it in her signature. But no one should ever address an envelope, except from a bank or a lawyer's office, 'Mrs. Sarah Smith.'" As to the signature, Mrs. Post declares "a married woman should always sign a letter to a stranger, a bank, business firm, etc., with her baptismal name, and add, in parenthesis, her married name."

Dutch Bee Mart

Holland is world famous for its tulip, hyacinth and other bulbs, and a good many cheeses, but not so many people know that it is also a great industrial center for honey. Once a year, in the market of Veendam, which is the largest in the world, bargaining is done in about 2,000 skeps, or hives of straw, housing about 20,000 bees each. The country people come to the market on bicycles, with a huge skep hanging from each side of the vehicle. In the heavier hives, the bees are killed by sulphur fumes while the honey is being removed.

Value of Punctuality

There is no more desirable business qualification than punctuality, and no other so indispensable to a man of affairs, or to anyone who would save his own time and that of others. Napoleon once invited his marshals to dine with him, but as they did not arrive at the moment appointed, they began to eat without them. They came in just as he was rising from the table. "Gentlemen," he said, "dinner is now over, and we will immediately proceed to business."

Whistler in a Hurry

Whistler, the famous artist, once had to move hurriedly from London to Paris, and in the bustle forgot to pay his back rent. The agent for the estate lamented his loss, complaining to a friend that all artists were that way, and that all he could find in the empty house were a few pictures, and what value were they? These pictures, forgotten by Whistler, were among his very best and worth a hundred times the forgotten rent.

NO MORE RATS

mice, roaches or beetles after you use RAT-SNAP. It's a rodent killer. They eat it without any bait. Doesn't matter how much other kinds of food is around. Apply it 1st, 4th, and 7th day and cut each cake in 80 pieces, place it where the vermin is seen to run.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. R. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago.
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Lesson for January 26

JESUS DECLARES HIS PURPOSE

LESSON TEXT—Luke 4:16-30.
GOLDEN TEXT—The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord.—Luke 4:18, 19.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Preaches to His Home Folks.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus' First Sermon.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Choosing a Life Purpose.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S AND ADULT TOPIC—What Jesus Came to Do.

I. Jesus in the Synagogue (v. 16).
On the Sabbath he went into the Synagogue according to his custom. He no doubt went that day with a new and definite purpose, but how refreshing to know that it was according to his habit. Many young people have been safeguarded from the pitfalls of the world because of the habit of reading the Bible, praying and going to church.

II. Jesus Reading the Scriptures (vv. 17-19).

1. The book handed to him (v. 17). It was not only his custom to attend the place of worship, but to take part in it. This privilege was not confined to the rabbis (Acts 13:15). Jesus, therefore, used the liberty accorded him.

2. The passage read (Isa. 61:1-2). It is not entirely clear as to whether this was, provisionally, the Scripture reading for the day, or whether it was specifically chosen by him for that occasion.

3. The content of the passage (vv. 18, 19).

a. The mission of the Messiah (v. 18).

(1) To preach the gospel to the poor. The good tidings which Jesus proclaimed are peculiarly welcome to the common people. By "poor" in this case is primarily meant those who were poor in spirit (Matt. 5:3).

(2) To heal the broken-hearted. The gospel of Christ meets the needs of those whose hearts are crushed by the weight of their own sins or by a burden of sorrow and disappointment.

(3) To preach deliverance to the captives. This meant deliverance from the bondage of the Devil (John 8:36).

(4) Recovering of sight to the blind. Christ did actually make those who were physically blind to see (John 9:6, 7) and also opened the eyes of those who were spiritually blind (1 John 5:20).

(5) To set at liberty them that are bruised. The power of Christ can free the most utterly hopeless ones.

(6) To preach the acceptable year of the Lord. The primary allusion is to the year of jubilee (Lev. 25:10-14).

b. The special endowment of the Messiah (v. 19). He was the anointed one predicted by Isaiah, the Messiah.

III. Jesus Expounding the Scriptures (vv. 20, 21).

1. He closed the book and sat down. It seems to have been the custom of the Jewish teachers to sit while teaching.

2. "This day is this scripture fulfilled." This statement is no doubt but the gist of what he said. He thus declared that he was the Messiah.

IV. Jesus' Reception by the People (vv. 22-30).

The critical hour had come. The people were amazed. They admitted his gracious words but were unable to admit his claims. His reception was characterized by:

1. Ignorant prejudice (v. 22). They said, "Is not this Joseph's son?" as if to say, "This is our fellow townsman with whom we have been acquainted for years. Surely, he cannot be the Messiah."

2. Unbelief as to his supernatural power (v. 23). They challenged him to exhibit examples of divine power.

3. Personal jealousy (v. 24). Jealousy often jealousy us from seeing the essential worth of men in our midst. Jesus adduced two outstanding examples of the willingness of foreigners to believe God.

a. Elijah was sent to a widow at Serepta (vv. 25, 26). Many widows of Israel were passed by, doubtless because they would not have received the prophet.

b. Naaman, the foreigner, of the many lepers, was the one cleansed (v. 27).

4. Violent hatred (vv. 28-30). This comparison of the Jews with foreigners so offended their pride that they tried to kill him. He showed them that just as Elijah had brought blessing to one who lived in Sidon, and Elisha to one in Syria, while the people of Israel went on suffering, even so the Gentiles would receive the blessing of his saving power, while they, the chosen nation, would suffer la unbelief.

Pity
Pity and forbearance, and long-sufferance, and passing the gentlest sentence, are as certainly our duty, and owing to every person that does offend and can repent, as the law; and he that does not so is an unjust person.—Jeremy Taylor.

Hurt by Little Things
Little hurts are too much hurt by little things. Great minds perceive them all, and consequently are not touched by them.

Science of Health

By Dr. Thos. S. Englar

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SEVERAL SIDES OF A PROBLEM.

Alcohol is a wonderful solvent—except for the problems its misuse begets.

Such problems—particularly individual and family woes growing out of beverage alcohol, instead of being "drowned" or dissolved as human effluvia is poured into the more "test-tube," seem to grow and increase.

Carrying out the chemical metaphor just let some gasoline (automotive) be added to the mixture, and the reaction becomes a most explosive and fatal one, destructive alike to human life and happiness.

What might be called the "social" aspect of alcohol is recognized as a pressing problem, not only by the "drys" but by scientists and publicists generally. The latter tend to consider the matter less emotionally than do the "dry" crusaders, but scientists, by and large, spend no little time puzzling over alcohol and its physiological effects. Examine briefly a few high points of the record:

It has been sharply argued, until recently, whether alcohol is really a food, i. e. whether it furnishes material for body and warmth. It seems to be fairly well settled, now, that in moderate amounts it is, and does.

Experts in vital statistics, like Dr. Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins, make long and elaborate studies, both by human statistics and with animal experiments, to determine alcohol's effects on longevity and heredity. To date, there seems little evidence to show that its moderate use has measurably deleterious results, either by way of shortening the life of the moderate user, or by impairing the stamina or life-expectancy of the offspring of such moderate user. (The trick is, to remain a moderate user!)

However this may appear, it is not a defense of alcohol as a beverage. There is no doubt that the human race would be much better off if it could contrive absolutely to prevent the production or use of distilled alcoholic potations. Some time in the future this may be accomplished, leaving to our descendants the milder stimulants which Nature herself manufactures on such a lavish scale that outlawing them is only a dream of visionaries.

Alcohol plays a large part in our highway and traffic problem. Just what fraction of the blame it must bear for the 36,000 deaths in one year from automobile accidents is also a matter for debate. Here, again, the physiologists enter the picture, with their work toward a simple and reliable test for the degree of alcoholic "influence" under which a suspected driver may be laboring.

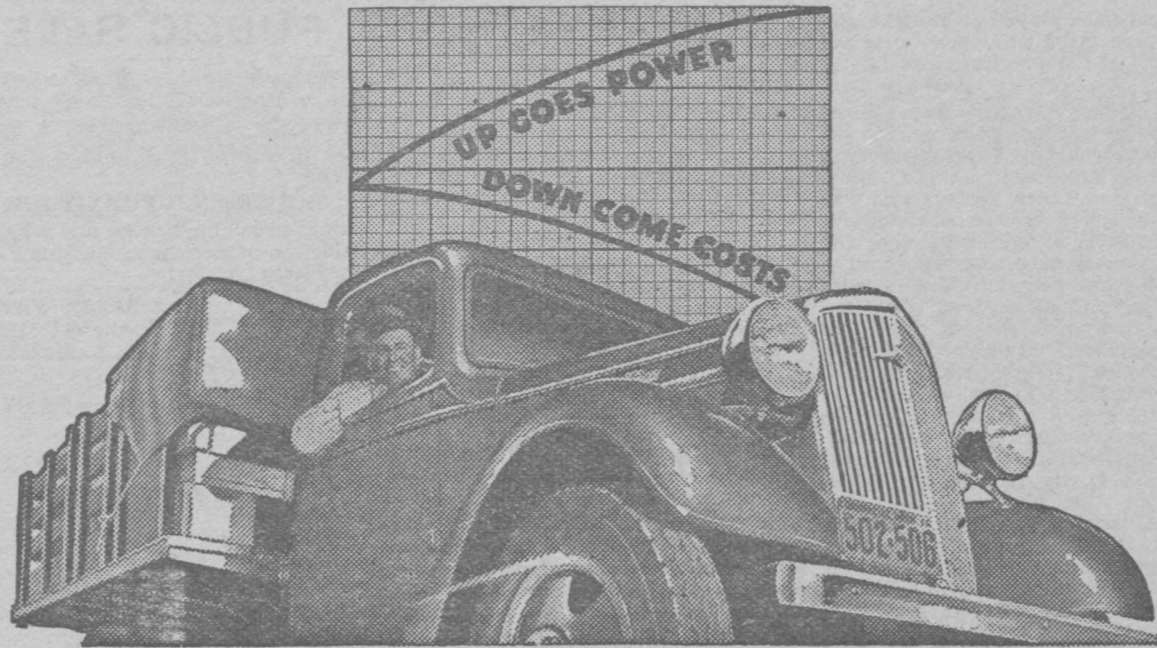
The investigators base their verdict on the percentage of alcohol in the blood, a factor which the expert chemist can now measure quite accurately. However, most police-stations are not equipped with expert chemists. This test, moreover, has the limitation that it does not measure the individual susceptibility to alcohol of the driver undergoing the test. Such susceptibility varies greatly in different persons according to temperament, training, physical condition, etc. This calls for professional psychologists, too, as expert witnesses—one for each side. Court-rooms with psychologists—mostly amateurs.

Another example of recent scientific work might not enlist the wholehearted support of the ardent "drys." This is a research to devise an effective method of "normalizing" the man or woman who is deep in alcoholic stupor. Although most drunks "sleep off" such a debauch, it frequently happens that an individual in this condition slips insensibly into the sleep from which there is no waking.

In this state of super-intoxication, the subject is literally "soaked" in alcohol; it may be found in all the tissues and fluids of the body. Elimination is accomplished through the kidneys, the lungs (breath) and, chiefly, by oxidation (slow burning) in the body. The investigators find that this process can be greatly "stepped up" by giving an inhalation of a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxide. Having the unconscious victim breathe a blend of these two gases hastens the destruction of the excess alcohol, and restores him (or her) to consciousness much sooner than if he is left to himself.

Such persons who have fallen into the toils of the law may be able to appear before the judge that much sooner thus saving some time for our overworked peace officers and judiciary.

In the minds of many, perhaps, the above is as good a reason as can be assigned for this particular job of research.



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L. R. Crumbling, Hallam, Pa., says "I sold to one farmer and he said the rats were lying around the barn dead. He bought the second pack." Geo. P. Muller, of Highland, N. Y., says "Have got to give you credit for it sure kills them DEAD."

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Jefferson's Rules

Rules compiled by Thomas Jefferson included: Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself. Never spend your money before you have it. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap; it will be dear to you. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold. We never repent of having eaten too little. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly. How much pain is suffered in evils which have never happened. Take things always by the smooth handle. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry a hundred.

Dog Is Honored in Europe

The dog in Europe is still the friend of man. In France and Belgium he may be seen drawing the little milk wagons, and in Switzerland the monks of the Grand St. Bernard still lavish glory on his power to rescue the lost. Europeans have not forgotten that early men once worshipped the dog Anubis, or that the Ethiopians once elected a dog as king. Every dog has his day, but in Europe, it is a long and happy day.

Thirty Watches in Clock

Among the world's wonder clocks is one constructed by a convict who recently finished a term in a Continental penitentiary, says the Montreal Herald. Every piece of his strange time-piece, down to the tiniest wheel, is made of wood. The clock contains 30 different watches, each showing the correct time in one of the principal cities of the world. Another feature is a calendar which shows the passing of the days, weeks and months.

CLOSE ENOUGH

The scene was a backwoods school. The teacher was a young and raw-boned mountaineer who was not at all sure of himself. As a matter of fact, the teacher showed real signs of confusion when a small boy held up his hand and asked:

"What's B. C. mean when it's hitched after them dates in Greek history?"

Teacher: "Well, I'll tell you. You see, them old Greeks were queer kind of critters and they weren't sure about their numbers, but they went as far as they could and they hitched the B. C. on because B. C. meant 'bout correct.'"

Applied Economics

"Aren't you afraid to use such an unreliable piece of rope to swing the hammock?"

"No," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "The individual must expect to make sacrifices for the general good. When that hammock breaks some one person is going to get hurt a little and scared a whole lot. But think of what a laugh all the other boarders will enjoy!"

Derby Not Always Popular

Britain's great turf classic, the Derby, was not nationally a nationally (and even internationally) absorbing event. The first race of the series, says a writer in the London Morning Post, was run at Epsom in 1780, and was won by Sir Charles Banbury's Diomed. Although the stake was substantial there were only nine entries. Indeed, the race program proved so unattractive that it was found necessary to fortify it with a cockfight on the course. Few of the journals seem to have thought the event worth reporting, though some recorded an accident to a one-horse shay on the way home from Epsom. In 1794, when Lord Grosvenor's Daedalus won, there were only four runners.

Missouri Led Pioneers

Forty years before California cried "Gold!" the glowing reports of Lewis and Clark led settlers into the Great Northwest. Pioneers in pirogues, bullboats and cottonwood log canoes traveled up the Missouri river at the rate of about nine miles a day. Until the coming of the trans-continental railroad, "Big Muddy," as the Missouri is called, and its branches were the principal highways into the West. Even wagon trains followed its course.

Cod Liver Oil Long Used

Cod liver oil has been used for rickets for over a century, though its specific value was not recognized until recent years.

Snail, a Mollusk, Belongs to Land, Water Variety

A snail is a mollusk and properly belongs only to mollusks living on land or in fresh water, which, says a writer in the Montreal Herald, are classified as Pulmonates because they have lungs (Latin, pulmo) and breathe air instead of extracting oxygen from water by means of gills as do the sea-mollusks. These pulmonates are of three kinds: 1, those living on land; 2, those living in fresh water; 3, slugs. Both of the first two are protected by shells to which they are permanently attached, yet may extend the body to some distance outside of them. The third kind (slugs) have no visible shell, only a small plate beneath the skin, and are wholly terrestrial. All these are virtually alike in internal structure, subsist mainly on vegetable food, are of two sexes, and reproduce by means of eggs.

As a snail, carrying its shell upright on its back, crawls slowly along all we see of it is the squarish head at the forward end of a soft but muscular, tapering body called the "foot," the under surface of which is a tough, elastic sole by slight movement of which the animal hitches itself forward.

Lightness and Strength

Make Aluminum Popular

Aluminum is used wherever a combination of lightness and strength is desired. The pure metal is highly reactive with various corrosive substances, yet in actual practice it resists corrosion very much better than the theoretically more resistant iron. The reason for this, writes Dr. Thomas M. Beck in the Chicago Tribune, is that aluminum on exposure to the atmosphere forms a microscopically thin, tough, air-tight coating of aluminum rust which gives the underlying metal perfect protection against corrosion. Iron, on the other hand, forms a brittle, porous rust that flakes off and exposes more metal.

Along with the advantage of lightness and rust resistance, pure aluminum has the disadvantage of being relatively soft. For a long time this limited its use to the manufacture of kitchen utensils, sheet aluminum, and similar uses in which it was not subjected to very great strain. However, there have been developed some highly successful aluminum alloys, in which the metal has a strength approaching that of steel, with no sacrifice of lightness. Oddly enough, in the cases of some of the most useful of these alloys the aluminum, in gaining strength, loses much of its resistance to corrosion. This fault, however, can easily be remedied by giving the alloy a thin coating of the pure metal.

POULTRY

RECORD BIG LOSS IN FERTILE EGGS

Elimination of Roosters, Experts' Advice.

By H. H. Alp, Poultry Extension Specialist, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.

Roosters have nothing to crow about for the rest of the summer, for they will cause a loss of from \$30 to \$40 in every poultry flock of 100 hens unless they are taken out to prevent fertile eggs. This loss from fertile eggs that spoil in hot weather is a conservative estimate based upon current feed and egg prices. It represents 25 to 30 per cent of the annual egg income from laying flocks.

The direct loss of \$30 to \$40 that roosters cause the farmer through fertile eggs that spoil does not include the loss of feed used in producing the spoiled eggs. Altogether it is estimated that roosters cause a loss of about \$5,000,000 to Illinois farmers each year.

Where egg buyers candle and grade eggs, the loss is direct, since spoiled eggs are culled out before the dealer makes a purchase. While grading and candling is not practiced by a large percentage of dealers, those who buy on the count basis are forced to pay a smaller price, thus causing an indirect loss to the farmer. This is well illustrated by the fact that several Illinois poultrymen were able to get 29½ cents a dozen for graded eggs on a New York market, while their local "run of the flock" price was 19 cents. The spread between graded and count-basis prices grows wider in warmer weather.

Roosters are necessary during the breeding season when eggs must be fertile to hatch, but at other times of the year they should be sold or confined. Especially desirable birds or young cockerels may be held over if they are kept away from the laying flock.

Alfalfa Range Best for Poults, Authority Says

Turkey growers agree that the best range for poults is an alfalfa field. Clover ranks second and rape probably third. They will do well on any range, however, if there are plenty of greens, but of course succulent greens are preferred, says a writer in the Missouri Farmer.

Before poults are put on range, it is necessary to give them greens and at this time such greens as lettuce, spinach, wild lettuce, or rape are excellent. They are better than alfalfa and clovers since they can be more easily cut into small pieces and stems that might choke the poults can be avoided. It is necessary to cut the greens finely until the poults are some six weeks of age because they gorge on them and choke on the stems if fed whole.

When poults do choke on greens, they can be caught up and held by the feet, head downward, and the greens worked out through the mouth with one hand.

Avoid Too Much Sunshine

Growing chicks need sunshine, but they can have too much in the hot days of summer, and excessive heat may seriously affect their development. If there are no natural trees or shrubs on the range, sow clumps of sunflowers or other quick-growing annuals, which will provide shelter in the summer, and can be cut down when the land is cultivated in the fall. A well-insulated roof on the brooder house, or small shelters covered with branches, brush or sods, will also provide welcome retreats during the hottest days of summer.

Getting the Hens to Lay

Commercial poultry men try to get their pullets laying during the months of September, October, November and December. In spite of that according to some reports only 15 per cent of the eggs are laid during these four months. That means that the best prices occur at these times. The inevitable result is that folks start to give their birds better care and by the time they get into production the price of eggs is down. The important time in determining whether birds lay in the fall or not is during the summer.—Indiana Farmer's Guide.

Fresh Water for Pullets

One very important item in the diet of a growing pullet is fresh water, especially in the hot days of summer. Have at least four large fountains or pans for each 100 birds, and place them where they are easily accessible. Have all drinking pans standing on wooden platforms or wire frames, or put down some gravel to take up the overflow, because moist earth and mud puddles form breeding grounds for soil-borne diseases and intestinal worms, and are thus a serious menace to health.

Spraddles in Poults

"Spraddles" is the word used by turkey growers to describe poults that have spraddle legs when hatched. No one seems to know just what causes spraddles. They occur in the best of turkey flocks or, one might better say, they hatch out of the best of incubators, for more spraddles hatch from eggs out in incubators than from eggs hatched by hens. Very seldom in fact do spraddles occur from eggs incubated by hens. The trouble appears to be due to some defect in artificial incubation.

TANEYTOWN FARMERS' UNION

The History of the Organization Given at their Meeting.

(Continued from First Page.)

ers' co-operative associations have met with success. The Grange movement of the 70's of last century included a marketing program, but was largely a political venture. On its failure the radical Farmer's Alliance arose to fail also after some spectacular action. Early in this century came the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, rising to a membership of a million and covering the nation south of Ohio and west of the Mississippi with its produce marketing and supply purchasing co-operation based on non-profit principles—a few of them are still existing. About the same time developed the American Society of Equity in Kentucky and the Minneapolis section with worse results than the former associations.

They failed through inefficiency or competing against themselves. Then came the news of the great success of Denmark's creameries which established a fine reputation throughout the world.

Successful co-operative commodity marketing in the United States began with the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, but the principle was not clearly apprehended till in 1912, the San Joaquin Valley raising growers formed their California Association Raisin Company with an affiliation of 60 percent of the growers of that crop. Its success established the value of the single commodity principle firmly. The magic wand which turned profitless agricultural production into golden success was the active combination of several factors: employment only of the ablest types of managers, grading an standardizing the products, pooling the crop and making the returns proportionately to sales in the separate grades and varieties.

We have taken advantage of what we have learned of the weak points as shown in the historical development of Co-operative Associations.

We have started out on the consumer basis for the purpose of purchasing feed, fertilizer, etc., which are the farmers' consumer products, besides providing for the producer features of accumulating and disposing of the farm products.

By avoiding the possibility of our association getting into the hand of individuals who, through selfish motives, would dissipate the profits, we have eliminated the one feature which has caused so many, if not most all, co-operative associations which failed. When I say fail, I include those that do not pay dividends or other profits. This has been accomplished by limiting membership to the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union.

In short, all we are doing is to develop in farm labor what is now practiced with success by industry and which industry, in turn no doubt, learned from the twenty-eight weavers in Lancashire.

After all, the prices of industrial products are not subject to the fluctuations of Wall St. We do not buy Ford cars or ever International Harvester on the quotation of any board. Why, in Heaven's name then should we, the farmers, permit the prices of products of our labor to be set by a group of speculators?

It then behooves the farmers of our country to co-operate and to hold together to the limit, and if we will do this, posterity will not need the AAA and our Constitution will not have to be amended for political expediency.

The Constitution does not need changing, but the farmers do. The only way to set the price of farm products is to figure the cost of production plus a reasonable profit, and this can only be accomplished by co-operation.

The local co-operative is co-operating with the Southern States Co-operative, a farmer owned, farm controlled, non-profit organization, their mills being located on deep water at Baltimore, their volume of business in 1935 exceeding \$5,000,000. The Southern States is co-operating with the largest co-operative in the world, namely, the G. L. F. Co-operative, operative, a farmer owned, farm controlled business of 1935 exceeding \$17,000,000.

Anyone desiring additional information about the Local Co-operative, should call at the office of the Association in Taneytown.

MARYLAND CHILDREN'S AID ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Maryland Children's Aid Society was held on Friday, January 17, at 2 o'clock in the Alumnae Lodge of Goucher College. This meeting marked the 25th birthday of the society, it having been organized in 1911 under the auspices of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society. However, in 1925 it divorced itself from the Henry Watson and has been an independent and self-supporting organization for ten years.

Dr. J. W. Bird, president of the MCAS presided. The Meeting was opened with the invocation, rendered by Rev. Grover Mark Jenkins. The financial report for the year was read and accepted and was followed by the very splendid report of the executive secretary, Miss Katharine T. Kirwan. She stated that at present there are seven counties caring for their dependent and neglected children under the name of the CAS, 6 of which are entirely independent the seventh being partially dependent on the parent organization for financial aid. There are 800 children under the supervision of the MCAS, representing 11 counties.

She stated clearly that children are never removed from their own homes because of poverty. Instead there are causes such as undesirable environment, immorality in the home, children being left motherless, and the like, which make it necessary to find suitable substitute homes for them. 76 of these 800 foster children are in their own homes and 86 with relatives. Some are receiving maintenance from the MCAS, but all cases are under CAS supervision. 383 are in boarding homes. She was very pleased to report that all Children's Aid Societies have dispensed with their

relief and unemployment burdens and are now carrying on their original programs of child welfare and family service.

Miss Kirwan's report was followed by reports from each county director which related facts concerning their early histories and present status. This was a new feature and was added in honor of the anniversary. Mrs. Frank T. Myers stated that the Carroll County CAS was organized in 1928. In that year 20 children were cared for, and at present there are 63. Reports were heard from all seven counties, namely, Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery and Talbot.

Then followed an address by the guest speaker, Dr. Lida Lee Tall, President, State Teacher's College, Towson, Md. By request, she spoke mainly on the biography of Jane Addams, written by Miss Addams' nephew. She spoke of her childhood, education, travels abroad, and of her many achievements in later life, having instituted the first playground in Chicago, blazed the trail for its first juvenile courts, established the Hull House and others. "Understanding was the root of her philosophy."

Dr. Tall's address was followed by the awarding of a prize to the county having the largest number of board members present. Carroll County, with sixteen, won the prize, which was a copy of the biography of "Jane Addams."

After the reading of a revised list of the Board of Directors, the meeting was adjourned, and Mrs. Edward Shoemaker and Mr. Edgar G. Miller, Jr., the only two charter members present, and to them was given the honor of escorting the large assembly to the dining room where the large birthday cake with its twenty-five candles was the centerpiece.

The following members attended: Mrs. Frank T. Myers, Miss Bonnie M. Custard, Mrs. William H. Thomas, Mrs. John L. Bennett, Miss Ruth Brown, Miss Elinor Myers, Mrs. Bruce T. Bair, Mrs. Vernon H. Harbaugh, Mrs. Howard Deeds, Mrs. Edw. O. Diffendal, Mrs. Harry Ditman, Mrs. Sereck S. Wilson, Mrs. C. Edgar Nussbaum, Mrs. Ivan L. Hoff, Mrs. Howard L. Price and Ex-Senator and Mrs. George P. B. Englar and Miss Reba Richardson.

BENEFIT OF WESTMINSTER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A most unusual event is scheduled for Westminster. It is something new and different and cannot be compared to anything that has been produced in Westminster in the past. Miss Jane Mitchell, representative of the American Educational Co., is in Westminster arranging for the staging of "The First Commandment" in Alumni Hall.

At a general committee meeting on Monday evening of the firemen, committees were picked and plans made for the staging of this gigantic production. The committees are as follows: Cast Committee, Bruce T. Bair, Geo. Gehr, Eltinge E. Reifsnider and Thos. Diffendal; Advertising committee, Sterling Eckenrode, Warfield Babylon, Edward O. Diffendal, John Corbin and Wilbur Weller; Ticket committee, H. M. Phillips, Denton Gehr and Frank Harman.

"The First Commandment" is a Biblical dramatization in which 80 of the most prominent people in this community are taking part. The production is staged with a large number of authentic costumes—unusual and special lighting equipment and a great amount of special properties, such as armor beards, wigs, etc. It combines the finest in music and drama, lighting effects and costumes to give Westminster a most unusual and sensational type of entertainment.

Realizing the magnitude of "The First Commandment" the prominent people of the community are co-operating in this production. The cost includes 80 of the business and professional people of Westminster. These people will wear authentic costumes of over 4000 years ago. They consist of long flowing robes and beards that reach to the waist and many other unique and special paraphernalia. You must see "The First Commandment" to appreciate the intense dramatic situation and its sensational entertainment. Names of those taking part in the play will be given in next week's edition.

A Western Editor, who was busy, as well as generous and absent-minded, recently gave to a wandering "unemployed," a suit of clothes that he thought he could get along without; only to find out a few days later that he had also given away a watch and chain contained in the vest. So, we should first "find time" to consider well our charities.

A Columbia Professor finds "regrettable" is our most misspelled word regrettable fact?

The estimate that we place on truth often guides our acts.

CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH DEALER

Come in or phone for a demonstration in the new Chrysler or Plymouth, as we always have a line of new cars on hand, and can be bought on the six per cent budget plan.

We also have the following Used Cars for sale, and each car must be as represented.

- 1935 CHRYSLER DELUXE TOURING SEDAN \$747.00
- 1935 PLYMOUTH DELUXE SEDAN \$584.00
- 1935 FORD COACH \$487.00
- 1932 PLYMOUTH COUPE R. S. \$267.00
- 1931 CHEVROLET COACH \$197.00
- 1931 FORD DELUXE TOWN SEDAN \$197.00
- 1930 CHEVROLET COUPE \$123.00
- 1930 CHRYSLER SEDAN \$163.00 and five other low priced cars.

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PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will sell at public sale on Fairview Ave., Taneytown, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1936, at 1:00 o'clock, P. M., sharp, the following

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, range, circulator heater, and other articles too numerous to mention. TERMS—CASH.
G. MARLIN FAIR. EARL BOWERS, Auct. 1-27-3t

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But if the "germ" does get you do not neglect the cold, but treat it with Cough and Cold remedies.

The Drug Store is the place to buy Medicine.

IRON PEPTONATE WITH MANGANESE.

A good winter Tonic, large bottle 89c.

The next Holiday is Valentine Day. We have a good assortment.

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JANUARY SALE

Our January Sale begins Saturday, January 25th and closes Saturday, February 1st. Here is an opportunity to purchase the merchandise of which you are in need at a wonderful savings. We are offering all Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hose, Shirts, Blankets, in fact everything in the store, except Groceries and Toilet articles, at a 10% reduction.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Oxfords, 49c and 98c

This is an assortment of odd sizes taken from our stock of Shoes that sold from \$1.00 to \$3.50.

Boys' Sweaters. We have an assortment of "Boys' Sweaters" which are just the thing for school and play. This group comes in broken sizes and are only 49c.

anklets. You will find these anklets are real bargains at only 9c a pair.

Ladies' Chiffon Hose. During this sale we are offering our 75c line of Yorktowns Full Fashioned Chiffon Hose for only 59c a pair.

Ladies' and Children's Cotton Bloomers. Look over this line of Ladies' and Children's Cotton Bloomers. You will find real bargains in this assortment for only 19c a pair.

SALE OF REMNANTS.

Our usual sale of Remnants of Dress Materials, Gingham, Muslins, Sheetting, etc., will take place on Wednesday morning, January 29th beginning at 9 a. m.

Our Grocery Department

- 2 CANS PHILLIPS KIDNEY BEANS 15c
- 1 LB. NORWOOD COFFEE 25c
- 1 LB. FLAKE WHITE FOR SHORTENING 14c
- 3 CAKES LUX TOILET SOAP 20c

YESTERDAY IS GONE

So is the money you failed to save. Tomorrow never comes—don't choose it as your time for saving. Today is here—the only time you actually have. Make today count by saving a part of your earnings for a deposit account in our bank. Then when the need arises for ready cash you'll know where to look for it.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
WHILE YOU CAN AND SOME DAY
IT WILL SAVE YOU.

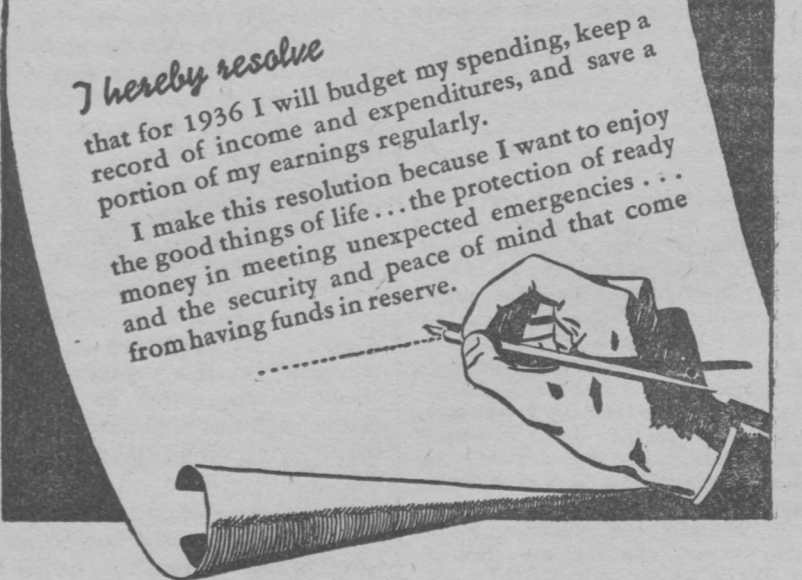
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